THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The New Diamond Fields

A Wife Poisoner's Confession.

The Quakers and the War.

Organizing a Relief Fund

The California Lottery Fever.

Weston's Weary Walk.

More Whippings in Delaware.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Continued Excitement—Rich Yields of Diamonds—Immense Rush to the Diggings.

The mails from Durban and Capetown, South Africa, continue to give details of the wonderful diamond regions discovered in the Valley of the Vaal and the whole southern part of Cape Colony. The editor of the *Natal Mercury* has visited the country and writes from there:—

We have visited, inspected, and carefully inquired into the workings and yield of the diamond fields, and we now most unhesitatingly declare that there has been no exaggeration whatever about the matter, but, on the contrary, everything has been underrated. We assert, on the authority of Messrs. Unger, Hond, and all who have made the subject their study, that the world has undoubtedly never known such diamond mines before. Mr. Unger, the diamond merchant from Hamburg, who has been in the trade all his life, declares that by mere surface scratchings, not mining, we are every day unearthing stones of a size and quality far superior to those found in the Brazils at a depth of twenty feet and upward; and what is more, that in the above-mentioned mines a five-carat diamond is seldom, if ever, found oftener than once in five years, while at the Vaal River fields not a day elapses without several of three, four, five, six, up to twenty carats, and even larger, being dug out, publicly exhibited, and disposed of by the finders. The other day a superb stone of forty-eight carats was found on the widow Verrei's farm, where there had already been a yield of fifteen precious stones, worth an immense fortune. The average yield is not less than sixty diamonds a day, all of great value. Many of the most valuable "finds" are kept secret, none caring to tempt the cupidity of strangers by such alluring baits.

People of every rank are at work with pick and shovel. The President of the Transvaal republic, Mr. Pretorius, has signed the diggers' rules, and is working away like any other digger.

A diamond merchant came in recently from the upper diggings, a mile or so above, with a box containing two hundred diamonds, the greater portion being perfect gems, and the largest weighing 4½ carats. There were also stones of 5, 10, and up to 20 carats. In six days he had purchased four hundred diamonds. Another buyer, in a few days, had bought fifty. A party of four, in three weeks, had obtained four, one being a perfect stone of 25¾ carats, the other, 6¾, 1½, and 1 carat, respectively. At Jagersfontein, above Phiel, on the Vaal, 19 diamonds had been picked up—one of 60 carats, found by a boy while working with a common pick, and scarcely a foot beneath the ground. It is of the most brilliant water, and worth a fortune.

One more fact:—A small party from Wepener, in the conquered territory, washed out a beautiful stone, a perfect gem, slightly straw-colored, of 25¾ carats, close to where we were at the time staying. This diamond is perfect in shape and without flaw, and made the fourth obtained in three weeks, the first being 6¾ carats, exhumed the first day; the second, 1½ carats; the third, 1 carat; and two more since the large one above mentioned. These men arrived at the diggings only three weeks ago, without capital, and without previous knowledge on the subject.

A WIFE POISONER.

Woman's Influence for Evil—Confession of a Condemned Murderer in Canada.

The following confession was recently made by a condemned murderer named Deacon, who is now awaiting execution at Kingston, Canada, for the poisoning of his wife:—

The confession I am about to make is made of my own free will and at my express desire. I wish it made public so that my case may be a warning to all men to flee from temptation, whenever the evil one tries to ensnare them.

I first became acquainted with Caroline Vancoughnet a year ago last February at my father-in-law's. My wife was ill at her father's, awaiting her confinement. My wife's sister-in-law proposed for me to hire her sister, Caroline Vancoughnet, to nurse my wife. I hired her accordingly. I had very sore eyes, and Caroline insisted on nursing and attending me as well as my wife. It soon became known to me that she was in love with me. Her actions told me this. She was all the time kissing and talking of love to me. I did not at this time feel any return of affection for her. This state of affairs lasted as long as two months. My wife was quite well by this time, and we discharged her. We hired her again the next spring, as my wife was not able to attend to all the work outside and in doors. She requested me to hire Caroline Vancoughnet. I hired her, and took her to work with me in the sugar-bush. As soon as we were alone she commenced the same kind of actions as she carried on with me the year before at her sister's. She kept getting worse every day until I was completely led away from my wife. She told me that if I would poison my wife she would marry me in three weeks' time. She kept urging me to do this every day, and said if I did not she would. I could not even go out of the house for a few minutes without her following me and behaving improperly. My wife used to tell me that when I was absent from home she could not get any good out of Caroline, for she was always talking about me and watching for my return. Had I not had a kind, forbearing wife she would have put us both out of doors, for Caroline and I often went beyond the limits of decent behavior right before her. My wife now told me that we had no further use for a girl, so we consulted together and discharged her. After this, whenever I had to go away from home to the store or any other place, I was sure to meet her in my way. She had by this time completely bewitched me, and had caused me to lose all the affection I ever had for my wife. Caroline used to come over to Shaw's after her work was done to see me. She asked me if I was never going to get rid of my wife. This constant urging of hers nearly set me mad, and I determined to poison my wife on the very first opportunity. The first thing I did was to buy half a drachm of strychnine from Mr. Shaw, pretending to him that I wanted it to poison foxes. I administered the poison several times to my wife, in water and tea, but I did not give her large enough quantities to cause death until I gave it to her in the salts. As soon as my wife was dead I came to my senses, and if I could only have brought her back again to life! I would have given the whole world if it had been in my possession. My love for my wife came back to me with double force, and the illegitimate love vanished. Then it was that I saw my folly. If that girl had never mentioned poisoning to me I never would have been here. I am making every preparation for meeting God, and hope that my earnest desire for salvation will be acceptable to Him. I hold no malice against my fellow-men, and am satisfied that the jury did their duty in finding me guilty. I die in peace with all men, and hope God in His mercy will forgive me my sins.

JAMES DEACON.

THE LOTTERY FEVER.

Result of the Mercantile Library Drawing in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 16th says:—

"The lottery fever has become an epidemic, and is breaking out from one end of the State to the other, as well as in adjoining States. Evil that good may come seems to be a seductive doctrine, for the small lotteries that are shooting up under the shadow of the Mercantile Library scheme all aim to benefit the educational or some other public interest. As far as Yreka the citizens are getting up a $15,000 scheme, with four hundred and fourteen prizes, to pay off a school-house debt, the highest prize being $5000, the others tapering down from $1000 to $5. Ten thousand tickets at $2·50 each are to be sold. Now what city will come forward with a lottery scheme to build a church or start a newspaper? None of these minor schemes pretend to legislative sanction, and all are liable to prosecution under the law whose operation was suspended in the case of the Mercantile Library. We do hope that the press of the State will refuse to spread this gambling infection if the officers of the law fail to do their duty. Homilies against San Francisco immorality in one column and local imitation of it in another—without an equal excuse—look curiously inconsistent.

"As the latest phase of the lottery epidemic we quote the following paragraph from the Marysville *Appeal*:—

"'Our enterprising neighbors in Nevada county are figuring on another lottery scheme, having for its purpose the construction of a railroad from Grass Valley to Colfax. It is proposed to distribute $300,000 in prizes, the largest prize to be $25,000, and the ratio of prizes and tickets to be such that the ticket-holder will have some sort of show to win. The object is a good one, and if successfully carried out will prove a great benefit to the county. Our Marysville citizens are investing to a considerable extent in the Nevada lottery already inaugurated, when, if they would heed the example set by Nevada county, they would not only keep their own money at home, but bring more money here."

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR.

Relief for the Suffering Non-Combatants in France and Germany.

The Society of Friends in England, faithful to the sentiments of humanity and charity which have become traditional among them, have undertaken to collect and administer a subscription for the benefit of the non-combatant sufferers by the French and German war, as distinguished from soldiers relieved by the funds for the sick and wounded. The liberal efforts already made in England in this direction have not sufficed for more than partial and temporary relief, for the distress is vast and far-reaching, immense districts on the coast of France being almost devastated, and thousands of people left penniless and homeless, with winter close upon them, and no prospect of help but from foreign benevolence.

In Germany, also, many extreme cases of suffering occur, and as the season advances the suffering of the destitute must increase in bitterness. The action taken by the Society of Friends in England to obtain relief is characteristically wise and practical. A central committee of twenty of their members, chosen from the metropolis and provinces, sits permanently in London, and local committees have been formed in connection with them all over the kingdom. This organization is similar to that formed by the English Friends during the Irish famine of 1847. The amounts already promised or subscribed reach about £20,000.

Several Friends have already gone to the suffering districts to investigate and relieve specially urgent cases, and others will follow. Those going out bear documents from the French and Prussian Ambassadors in London. One of the committee is stationed at Brussels to superintend the purchasing and forwarding of supplies. A Hebrew gentleman in London has placed at the disposal of the Friends a warehouse in that city (worth $3000 a year rent), free of charge, as a central depot for clothing and materials, the latter of which will be made up by the women Friends.

"After the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, £300,000, or $1,500,000, were raised in the United Kingdom for the distressed peasantry and others in Germany. No doubt Great Britain will do even more now, for the necessity is greater. Let it be our ambition to rival her in such good deeds rather than in war."

TIME FLOORS THE WALKIST.

Failure of Weston's First Effort to Make 112 Miles in 24 Hours—He Walks 40 Miles Dozing—An Agonizing Struggle.

Weston began his walk of 112 miles within 24 hours on Tuesday night at the Empire Rink, New York, at 24 minutes past 10 o'clock. This time was to include all stoppages for food, rest, and everything, and would therefore necessitate a sustained stretch of rapid walking, or, in more forcible language, Weston would have to walk his best all the time. He commenced cleverly, and his first five miles were made in 58 minutes and 47 seconds, a rate which, if he had sustained it, would have made him an easy winner, and would have stamped him as the first pedestrian in the world of any period. His next five miles were made in 1 hour, 1 minute, and 34 seconds, and the next in 1 hour, 5 minutes, and 26 seconds. He had only walked 15 miles, and he already began to show indubitable signs of sleepiness. The next term of five miles was made with evident difficulty in 1 hour, 9 minutes, and 28 seconds. On its completion he stopped and rested for four minutes, complaining to Dr. Hart of his almost

INSURMOUNTABLE DESIRE TO SLEEP.

He had not slept during the six hours devoted to that purpose, but only dozed, and now sleep, which mocked his eyelids when he courted it, came to tempt him to defeat. Dr. Flint sponged his head with water slightly dashed with ammonia, his legs were rubbed by an attendant, and his cook brought him some strong essence of beef.

The five miles completing sixty-five of the 112 were made in 1 hour, 3 minutes, and 18 seconds, the next five in 1 hour and 29 seconds. The cheering here was terrific.

But to an experienced eye it was plain that the rally was over. The man was staggering, his eyes fixed, his face pale and drawn, and he was walking mechanically. Wallace, on the seventy-third mile, at his request, ran behind him and lashed his legs, smashing the whip on them; but the go was plainly out of the man and the rounds were done less and less rapidly, until it became plain that he must stop before the completion of the seventy-fifth mile. He wanted only one lap to finish it, but he was obliged to stop. He asked what the time was. One of the judges told him it was then five minutes past three. "How much have I to walk?" "Thirty-seven miles."

"CAN I DO IT?"

"No mortal man could do it in your condition."

The poor fellow, full as he is of indomitable pluck, dropped his head, and tears of mortification welled from his eyes.

He intimated his desire to say a few words to the spectators. They at once gathered round, and

MR. WESTON ADDRESSED THEM THUS:

"My Friends:—I thank you for the encouragement you have given me, and I feel that some explanation is due at this juncture. I am very sleepy. I have walked 140 miles with only one hour's sleep. For the last 40 miles I have been asleep while I walked. I wish you to understand that this is my first attempt to walk 112 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours; but it won't be my last during this walk. You who have bets on this race need not fear that you have lost, as I intend attempting the task again to-morrow. I shall walk on for 25 miles further to-night, on the 400-mile match, and then I shall take a good sleep, and after being thus refreshed, shall start again on the 112 miles to-morrow.

"I feel quite certain that I shall manage the 400 miles, and I will try hard for the 112, and have no fears but I shall do it."

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR DOREMUS.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am requested by Mr. Weston to state that in consequence of not being able to sleep more than an hour and a fraction prior to undertaking the abnormal task of walking 112 miles in 24 hours, he abandoned it this afternoon. Having since slept soundly for one hour, he commenced walking at 7 this evening, and will continue until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will then sleep for six hours, and at 10 o'clock (to-morrow morning) will resume his effort to accomplish the astounding feat of 112 miles within 24 hours.

"According to his calculations he is ahead of his time for completing his 400 miles within five days.

"I cannot avoid reference to an important corolarium, in addition to the interesting scientific investigations: that this marvellous feat of physical endurance is being performed without the use of alcoholic stimuli."

SUCH A TEMPERANCE SERMON

has never been preached in this or any other great city."

The place was now splendidly filled, and there were at least three thousand present, of whom many were ladies of our best circles. They joined heartily in the applause that followed the Professor's speech, especially the temperance part. In ten minutes the indomitable Weston was out again walking, his pluck as good as ever. Drs. Tyng and Potter and Mr. Aspinwall were in the private box arrangement, and shouted encouragement to the brave fellow. He now walked like a trooper till he completed the 220th mile, the last 100 being done in 24 hours and 30 minutes.

EUROPEAN FORTIFICATIONS.

Return of the United States Commissioners Sent to Inspect Them.

Early in July last, a Commission consisting of three of the most skilful engineers in the American service, viz., General It. G. Wright, Colonel Michel, and General J. G. Barnard, were appointed by the Secretary of War a board for the examination of the various means of fortifications employed by Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and England for the protection of their harbors and the sea coast defenses. The Commissioners have been at work nearly six months, and during that time have made a minute examination of the fortifications at Cronstadt, and a number of other celebrated points of defense along the northern coast of Europe At Cronstadt, these gentlemen, accredited as they were from the United States, were the recipients of the highest military honors by the particular orders of the Czar. Every facility was given them in furtherance of their mission. From each of the forts visited, they were enabled to bring with them such plans and specifications as would prove advantageous in constructing similar ones in our own country. It is understood that they have embodied in their report, shortly to be submitted to the Secretary of War, suggestions by which our own fortifications will be materially strengthened. This report will be submitted to Congress at an early day, where it is to be hoped it will receive that attention which the importance of the subject entitles it to receive.

DELAWARE JUSTICE.

A Trio for the Whipping-post.

The Wilmington *Commercial*, in its New Castle court proceedings, has the following items:—

John Carpenter, colored, who had plead guilty of stealing a cow from John Forward, of Brandywine Hundred, was sentenced to pay $100 restitution money, costs, on Saturday next, 26th inst., to be whipped with twenty lashes, be imprisoned six months, and wear a convict's jacket six months thereafter.

Edward Ringgold, colored, who had plead guilty of stealing forty pounds of wool from the warehouse of Warner & Co., in this city, was sentenced to pay ten dollars restitution money, and costs, and to be whipped on Saturday, 26th inst., twenty lashes, be imprisoned six months, and wear a convict's jacket six months thereafter.

Samuel Scott, colored, was convicted of entering with felonious intent the house of Augustus Hillyard, at No. 204 Poplar street, on the 25th of August last—Mr. Hillyard testifying to seeing the man half way in his bed-room window, and Officer Sparks to arresting him just after he had jumped from Mr. Hillyard's shed roof. After the jury was drawn, the prisoner asked for counsel, but the request was not granted. He was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, be whipped with twenty lashes next Saturday, and to be imprisoned one year.

—The Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette* says Senator Howe of that State was tendered the appointment of Minister to England in a very flattering manner, immediately after the publication of Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter declining that mission.

—A suit was lately commenced in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, against Professor Thomas Price, to recover $25,000 for the loss of an eye, occasioned by the explosion of a bottle containing oxygen, which the Professor had been using for experimental purposes.

—The "Selectmen" of Rochester seem determined to preserve order at their places of public amusement. At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance was passed prohibiting whistling, screaming, swearing, and stamping at the halls and theatres.

—The capital stock of the Haymaker Base Ball Club, of Troy, consists of one hundred shares of $100 each, nearly all of which has already been taken. Strong additions are to be made to the nine, so that the club may hold its own against all similar organizations next season.

—The source of the wonderful rain-shower on a single grave at Mobile, Ala., has been traced to a wild-cherry tree in an adjoining yard. The gentleman who unravelled the mystery says it is quite common at this season to see the sap falling in showers from the wild-cherry, crape-myrtle and swamp-poplar trees.

—The Boston *Transcript* hints that, in spite of time-honored usage, the officers of a pet University in that neighborhood have just had their catalogue printed where it could be done cheapest, and that consequently the college will lose a bequest of $25,000, a member of the firm which has usually done the printing having altered his will to that effect. The *Transcript* anticipates that that catalogue, when it comes out, will be known as the most expensive document, of its size, ever printed in America.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Eastern Question.

Austria and Turkey.

Russia's War Preparations.

The North German Parliament.

Speech of King William.

The Crisis in England.

New Cabinet to be Formed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Russian and Prussian Interests.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The press of this city has been officially warned against supporting France, or unfavorably criticizing Germany, the interest of Prussia being now identified with the latter.

England Not Anxious to Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times*, in an editorial article this morning, intimates that Austria will be firm, without closing the door to negotiations, an attitude England will imitate.

The Prussians in France.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times* this morning says there are two hundred thousand Germans in the valley of the Loire. A party of Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin for the purpose of stopping a railroad train, but their attempt was defeated by the French.

Movements looking to the concentration of the German armies continue in the north of France.

The Armies About Paris.

Large bodies of Prussians are marching south, to take positions around Paris and near Orleans. Since the last despatches were forwarded, the Germans who had been operating around Rocroy, Rumigny, and Mezieres suddenly departed, going in the same direction.

Several Prussian divisions passed Soissons, going toward Amiens, early in the week, and others were to follow.

The March on Rouen.

It is reported that General Manteuffel, leaving Amiens on his right, will march on Rouen. General Manteuffel's headquarters are still at Compeigne. The Prussian entrenched camp at Laon is nearly completed.

The Surrender of Thionville.

The formal surrender of Thionville occurred this morning. The town had been burning since Tuesday last. The Duke of Mecklenburg is urging an immediate advance on the French army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Maziers in the department of the Loire.

Gardes Mobiles Repulsed.

The Gardes Mobiles of Amiens have been repulsed near Lequesuel by Prussians, and the flight of the French was very disorderly.

Gortschakoff's Reply to Granville.

LONDON, Nov. 25. (Special to E. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—Count Gortschakoff's official reply to Earl Granville's note is made public here to-day. Its language is calm and firm, but yields nothing. The *Times* declares England must be equally firm and resolute, yet not to close the door to negotiations.

Russia's Preparations for War—Von Beust's Reply to Gortschakoff.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Vienna telegraphs this day:—"It is officially declared here that the Porte will not tolerate the slightest infringement of the treaty. Gortschakoff's answer to Beust's note is expected to-day. It is believed to be calm, but adhering to the original position.

"It is believed in official circles that Russia is far better prepared for war than was generally supposed. The *Neue Freie Presse* corroborates the report that large bodies of Russian troops are concentrating near Odessa and northeast of Jassy; but, nevertheless, only as a military demonstration.

"The Potock! Ministry has resigned, and the delegation meets to-day at Pesth. Beust will be questioned on his foreign policy, and the 'red book' containing the answer to the Russian note will be laid before the House. Count Andrassy inclines to peace.

"A Constantinople despatch says that the German Ambassador has assured the Porte of the friendliness of Germany."

The following is the substance of the reply of the Austrian Government to Prince Gortschakoff's circular:—

Baron von Beust, replying to Prince Gortschakoff, insists on the force of the obligations contracted in 1856, which are not to be evaded or annulled. The fact that Turkey can sustain a fleet where Russia cannot is not sufficient for arbitrarily dissolving the treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is responsible for the union of the Principalities. Turkey asks that we shall not give our sanction to a breach of the treaty. The mere holiday excursions of frigates into the Black Sea, with princes on board, were perfectly harmless. Russia should have shown her dissatisfaction and spoken at the proper time. Austria deplores Russia's determination, and expresses her surprise at it. She points out to Russia the inevitable consequences of the step she has taken.

In a second note from Von Beust to the Austrian Ambassador, Count Chotock, he denied having taken any initiative in 1867. He proposed a joint action of all the powers; but no independent action, unless consequent upon a Congress, then, could have been serious.

Now the greatest apprehensions exist. Excited as the Christian subjects of the Porte are, they will think the occasion is opportune to take in hand the solution of the Eastern question.

King William's Speech on the Opening of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The North German Parliament was opened to-day.

The King's speech was read by commission, as follows:—

Honored Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to assign me the duty of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the confederate Government. It would have given his Majesty great satisfaction to have been present to-day to thank God from this place for the successes with which the German arms have been favored, and to express to you how much the national attitude and the unanimity of Parliament in affording the necessary means for carrying on the war have aided these successes by the victories unprecedented in the military history of the world, which, by God's help, have been gained through the heroic courage and wise leadership of the Germans.

The aggression of France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that the present power, since the destruction of the armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of resisting the united military forces of Germany. We might, therefore, regard peace as certain. Had our unfortunate neighbor a good government, the members of which took into consideration their future inseparable from that of their country, such a government would have seized every opportunity to enable the nation at the head of which it had placed itself by its own act to elect a national assembly and delibrate upon the present and future of the country. But the documents which will be submitted to you will prove that those who now hold power in France prefer to sacrifice the strength of that noble nation in a hopeless struggle.

The incalculable exhaustion and waste which will result to France from a continuance of the war under the present circumstances must certainly so lessen the power of the country that its restoration will be slower than in the ordinary course of war. The Governments, however, are compelled, with regret, to express the conviction that peace between these two great neighboring peoples, upon a continuance of which they calculated six months ago, will be all the more imperilled by the remembrances which this war will leave in France, when, by the recovery of her own strength, or by alliances with other powers, she shall feel herself strong enough to renew the struggle.

The conditions upon which the allied governments would conclude a peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary that they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifices laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken without any reason whatever, was approved by the whole French nation. It is above all things necessary they should establish a safe frontier for Germany against a continuance by future rulers of France of conquest.

The Confederate Governments feel they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now, when it is a question of rendering secure

(Here the despatch breaks off.)

British Cabinet Crisis—Rumors of Changes.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Cabinet crisis is imminent. All the Ministers are in town, and the meeting to be held to-morrow (26th) will be decisive. Rumors are rife concerning changes in the Ministry, in consequence of differences of opinion as to the policy to be adopted towards Russia and the treatment of the pretensions of that Government. There is a strong belief that Earl Russell is again bidding for power, and he may soon be seen in office. It is believed that Gladstone will be obliged to resign, and that Russell will succeed him. This information is obtained from the highest source. As additional confirmation of the report of changes, it should be stated that Earl Russell had a pamphlet printed on the European-Russian question, which he hurriedly withdrew at the last moment yesterday. Should Russell come into office war will be declared immediately. This morning's *Times* contains a letter from him, in which he says that if the Czar proposes to set aside by force the treaty of 1856 let us meet him with force—the sooner the better.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for both money and account. American securities easier; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1865, old, 87¼; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks dull; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, including 18,000 bales for export and 12,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 374,000 bales, including 58,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 50,000 bales, including 23,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 69s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 25—2·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—2·30 P. M.—Cotton is tending down; middling uplands, 9¼@9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9⅜d. Stock afloat, 347,000 bales, of which 228,000 bales are American. California white wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d; new red Western spring 10s.; winter, 10s. 6d.@10s. 7d.; receipts for three days, 22,500 quarters, of which 15,500 were American. Western flour, 24s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d. Pork, 100s. Bacon, 46s. for Cumberland cut. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

LONDON, Nov. 25—2·30 P. M.—Linseed oil easier at £29 10s.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 25⅛; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 65; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Hanlon—The Argument on a Motion for a New Trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

All the Judges sat, constituting a full bench, to hear the arguments of counsel upon the motion for a new trial in the case of John Hanlon, convicted of the murder of Mary Mohrman. Hanlon's appearance was precisely that he presented while on trial, his dress, expression of face, and manner being unchanged. He was attended by his wife and sisters, and conversed long and earnestly with the latter, exchanging but few words with the former. The attendance of spectators was small, there being a squad of policemen present to prevent the court from being overcrowded.

The Court said to counsel that they proposed to hear the argument as upon a motion for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

Mr. Carroll, junior counsel for the prisoner, opened the argument, and dwelt at considerable length upon the first two reasons filed, that the verdict was against the evidence and against the weight of the evidence. He went over the confession testified to by Dunn, pointing out those items which he argued Dunn was uncorroborated and contradicted by the other witnesses on both sides of the case, making in substance the same argument that was addressed to the jury.

Mr. Brewster followed, discussing principally the point that Mr. Hagert, in opening the case for the Commonwealth, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's right, that he (the prisoner) was then a convict upon a charge similar to that committed upon Mary Mohrman before she was killed. He said the law that was to be evoked for every man's protection guaranteed to every citizen a fair trial upon the evidence and the law, and nothing else should be allowed to operate against him. Yet Mr. Hagert had said to the jury, before a word of evidence had been spoken, that which in no stage of the trial, if told by a sworn witness, could have been evidence; and yet in a case of life and death the Assistant District Attorney had thrown such matter into the jury-box with damning effect in the first instance, poisoning the minds of the jurors and preparing them to receive everything as proof against the prisoner.

He then spoke of the infamous character of Dunn and the tender years of the two little girls, Caroline Dinglacker and Margaret Conaty, and the effect of an oath upon their consciences; and said that without these three witnesses there was no case against the prisoner.

At the close of our report Mr. Brewster was still speaking.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

The loan market to-day is not very active, considering the suspension of financial operations yesterday. The activity in stocks keeps up the demand for call loans to the full daily average, and rates are firm, but all applications, when supported by safe collaterals, are freely met at 5½@6 per cent. The discount market continues quiet, but there is rather more good paper offering, and the banks are taking it more freely owing to the improvement in European political affairs. First-class acceptances range from 7@9 per cent.

The gold market is very steady this morning, with limited transactions ranging between 111¾@112.

In Government bonds there is also a firm tone to the market, but sales are limited.

Stocks were quite active and strong. City 6s sold at 102⅝@102¾ for the new bonds.

A large business was done in Reading Railroad at 51@51⅛, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania sold at 59@59⅛; Camden and Amboy at 115; Philadelphia and Trenton at 115; and Lehigh Valley at 59⅛; 26⅛ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 37⅜, b. o., for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were steady but quiet.

In Coal shares there were sales of Locust Mountain at 42½.

The balance of the list was firm. Sales of Central Transportation stock at 50 and Second and Third Streets Railroad at 54½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	102⅛	300 sh Read..is.b10.	51
$500 do	102⅛	100 do...b60.	51⅛
$500 do	102⅛	400 do...is.	51
$5000 do...3d	102⅛	500 do...b60.	51⅛
$2000 do...b3.	102⅛	100 do..b30.51	1-16
$4000 do ...is.	102⅛	200 do ....c.is.	51
$2000 do...2d.	102¾	300 do is.s10wn	51
$1000 do...b3.	102½	100 do....s30	51
$10000 N Pa 7s....c.	91½	2000 do..is.b30.51	1-16
90 sh C & Am R.b5.		300 do...is.b30.51	1-16
lots....	115	100 do.....c.	51
23 do.....	115	100 do. s60wn.	51
10 sh Leh V R...b5.	59⅛	100 do.....2d.	51
12 do.....c.	59⅛	300 do...b30.51	1-16
17 do ....is.c.	59⅛	300 do ....is.	51
100 do.....	59⅜	25 sh Phil & T R..	115
4 do.....	59⅜	20 sh Cent Trans.is	50
100 do....b15.	59⅜	100 sh Locust Mt...	42⅜
10 sh Minehill R... s5wn....	51⅜	20 sh 2d & 3d St..	54⅜

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅛@107¾; do. 1864, 107@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅝@111¼. Gold, 112@112⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1862, 107⅛@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865 new, 109⅛@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@110⅞; Gold, 111¼@112; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112	11·15 A. M.	111¾
10·15 "	111¾	11·30 "	111⅞
10·20 "	112	11·54 "	111¾
10·25 "	111¾	11·55 "	111⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov., 25.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, but we continue former quotations. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesotado. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is hardly so firm, and buyers operate cautiously. Sales of 1400 bushels Indiana red at $1·40@1·43; 800 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $1·28@1·29; white at $1·45@1·55; and 4000 bushels No. 1 spring sold on private terms. Rye may be quoted at 93c., for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and 1@2c. lower. Sales of 1500 bushels old yellow at 85@90c.; we quote Western mixed at 83@85c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 53@55c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported. Cloverseed is in demand, and 650 sacks sold on private terms, and 150 bushels choice at $6·56. Timothy is quoted at $4·75. Flaxseed at $2·10@2·12. Whisky is firmer, and 200 barrels Western Iron-bound sold at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....39 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston, Sinnickson & Co
Schr James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, Quincy Point, do.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, Abington, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Bark Fury, Wilson, 14 days from Almeria via Matanzas, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr M. E. Hobson, Bloxom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Annie Narry, Smith, 1 day from Salem, N.J., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr C. Hardin, Wainwright, from New Haven.
Schr William Donnelly, Linch, from Georgetown.

BELOW.

Ship Alice Minnot, from Liverpool, was anchored at Bombay Hook; also, bark Le Baron—reported to Mr. William Marshall, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 25.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Linnie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Pilot Boy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. E. Audenried, with coal to captain.
St. Lawrence, with lumber, for Chester.
David Heikle, with flint, for Trenton.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Burmah, Churchill, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Providence 23d inst.

Ship Margaret Evans, Lumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 10th inst.

Br. steamer Cuba, Moodie, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Rapidan, Whitehurst, and Missouri, Edwards, from Havana; George Washington, Gager, and Emily B. Souder, Crowell, from New Orleans; and Wm. P. Clyde,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

JOHN BRIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is no doubt that Great Britain is growing uneasy at the spectre of the unsettled Alabama claims. If there should be a general war in Europe—and peace now in any part of the Old World is precarious in the extreme—it would be impossible to affect any longer a contempt for our "sentimental grievance." The precedent established by the English Government in 1861 would become a menace of terrible import, and the misdeeds of Mr. Laird and Earl Russell might bring their own punishment by sweeping British commerce from the ocean. The traditional friendship between Russia and the United States, and the sympathy which has been manifested in this country for the Czar's position on the Black Sea question, are naturally considered with some anxiety in London; and though it is of course well understood that we should take no active part in any European struggle, there are obvious reasons why Great Britain should want to get clear of all her American entanglements before she becomes involved nearer home. The warlike demonstrations of certain hot patriots in this country are rated at their true significance, and therefore cause no alarm; but the European prospects put the Alabama question in a new light. It is not General Butler, but Prince Gortschakoff, who has roused the British conscience.

A good indication of the anxiety of Englishmen to have the dispute settled is the proposition of a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to send John Bright to Washington to conduct the negotiations. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has never sympathized with our feelings on this question. It represents that governing class which all through the war was most hostile to us, and ever since the war has pronounced our demands preposterous. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, has been more nearly in accord with us than any other man in England. Whatever ground he might take, as the representative of his Government, in respect to the main question in dispute, he certainly appreciates our view of the case, and estimates properly not only the responsibility of Great Britain for the ravages of the Confederate cruisers, but the gravity of that far more delicate issue, the recognition of belligerency. No American needs to be reminded of Mr. Bright's eloquent denunciations in Parliament and elsewhere of the Birkenhead ship-builders, and the inefficiency or complicity of the Government which allowed its neutrality laws to be violated in the interest of the rebellious slave-holders. None of us have forgotten his scathing rebuke of the sympathy bestowed upon "the great conspiracy against human nature," the "portentous and monstrous shape" which through the lips of Mason and Slidell "asked to be received into the family of nations." But Mr. Bright went further than this. He admitted that the hasty recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates, and the general attitude of the British Government towards them, was a grievance of which we had good reason to complain. "If we have not done things that are plainly hostile to the North," said he in a speech at Rochdale in December, 1861, "there has not been that friendly and cordial neutrality which, if I had been a citizen of the United States, I should have expected. Of the proclamation of belligerency he declared in the House of Commons, in March, 1865, that "it was done with unfriendly haste, and it had this effect, that it gave comfort and courage to the conspiracy at Montgomery and at Richmond;" and he went on to imagine what the feelings of the English people would be if, in case of a great revolt in Ireland, the United States, by a similar hasty recognition, should give comfort and support to insurgents against the authority of the British crown.

If Mr. Bright is well disposed to listen to our side of the story, we are equally ready to hear his. The American people have the fullest confidence in his just and kindly disposition, and would pay more regard to reasoning from him than from any other man in England. We do not know that there is any particular ground to believe that the British Government will act upon the suggestion of the London newspaper, but we should rejoice in such an appointment, and we are confident that good would result from it. Still, however the question may be reopened, we trust the English people will understand that we have no disposition to take advantage of their foreign embarrassments to force a settlement. General Grant's policy has the cordial approval of the country, and that policy looks to a settlement of the controversy on such terms and in such a manner that the ties of friendship which ought to unite the two countries will be permanently strengthened.

CAUSES OF THE DECAY OF REPUBLICANISM AT THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The causes of the decline of the Republican party in the South, and particularly in the extreme South, as disclosed in the recent elections, are obvious to those who look below the surface of events. As the term is understood at the North, there is, strictly speaking, no Republican party in the former slaveholding States. In 1860 no Republican electoral tickets were put in nomination in ten of those States. In Missouri the ticket of that party received in that year 17,000 votes. This, however, was an exception to the general rule in those States, for the obvious reason that St. Louis and a few other localities in Missouri had long been imbued with a free-soil sentiment. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in all of which great efforts had been made to establish a Republican party, only gave the Lincoln electors in the aggregate about 9000 votes.

During the Rebellion, of course, no Republican party existed in the insurgent States. In 1864 electoral tickets favorable to Lincoln were put in nomination in the South, only in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky. By means of the presence of the army, and of the issue of preserving the Union and crushing the Rebellion, the three first-named States were barely carried for Lincoln, while in Kentucky he was beaten about 37,000.

During the reconstruction era under Andrew Johnson, politics in the late rebellious States were in a chaotic condition. The former Rebels were disfranchised, the negroes were admitted to the ballot-boxes, there was an occasional rally at the polls by authority of some special act of Congress, but no Republican party of the Northern type was yet organized.

In 1868, as the Presidential election approached, a party was formed all through the South for the purpose of supporting Grant and opposing Seymour. The rank and file of this hastily created organization was made up of negroes who had just emerged from slavery. The leaders were composed of Southern whites who put forth a questionable claim to have been friends of the Union during the Rebellion, and whom the dethroned oligarchs called "scalawags," and of recent emigrants from the North, the *debris* of the Federal armies, whom the natives of the South stigmatized as "carpet-baggers."

The result of this unprecedented combination of political elements was, that in 1868 Grant received the support of eight of the former slaveholding States, casting 57 electoral votes, and Seymour the support of five of those States, having 30 electoral votes; while Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas were not allowed to vote at all.

The elections of this present year show that the States of Alabama, Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and perhaps Arkansas, which voted for Grant in 1868, have now gone for the Democrats; while the Democrats have lost no Southern State which then voted for Seymour except Louisiana.

This significant change is due to the fact that in the strict sense of the term there is not now, and never has been, a Republican party in the old slaveholding States; and that the organization which bears that name is of so recent growth, and is composed of such peculiar materials, as to afford an unstable basis on which to stake the fortunes of a national administration in that section of the Union.

THE "MISSION" OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World*, whose course for a long time past has proved that it has no principles, publishes a long article to prove that the Democratic party ought not to have any either. This is on the plan of the animal which lost its tail, and then delivered a long oration to all the rest of its kind to prove how much better they would look if they cut off their tails also. It protests against the increasing demand of the Democracy throughout the country for what it sneeringly calls "affirmative issues." It appeals to history to show that affirmative issues never built up a cause or a party; and goes back to the beginning of creation and cites Moses (not Moses Taylor) as proof of the fact. "Eight of the ten commandments," gravely remarks the *World*, "begin with 'thou shalt not,' and of the other two one is equally divided between positive and negative. Christianity itself begins in negation—undoing the effects of Adam's fall as the necessary preliminary to the creation of a new heart."

With this specimen-brick of the *World's* historical argument against affirmative issues, or, in other words, against parties with principles, we pass to what the same brilliant authority announces as the "mission" of the Democratic party. And what does the reader suppose it is? Listen. "Power," says the *World*, "is always stealing from the many to the few. It is the mission of the Democratic party to arrest this tendency. The Democratic party is founded on faith in man. It believes in his capacity to walk out of leading-strings, to judge correctly of his own interests, to find his own way to happiness." Very well. Accepting this statement of the creed of Democracy as correct, let us see how the Democratic party has kept its faith and fulfilled its "mission."

For twenty years previous to the rebellion, the Democratic party of this country was the unswerving ally and champion of less than three hundred thousand slave-holders, who wielded supreme power over twelve millions of human beings, four millions of whom were not only not allowed to "find their own way to happiness," but were denied the right even to own themselves. When this unrighteous power, thus "stolen from the many to the few," sought to extend its sway over yet other millions of freemen, the Democratic party supported its claims and advocated its right so to do. When, failing in the attempt, it waged war upon the Government, and sought to break up the Union, the Democratic party openly sympathized with it, gave it all the aid and encouragement it could, and uniformly and systematically opposed every measure adopted by the Government to overthrow the Rebellion and maintain its own existence. Then it was that the *World* shone so conspicuously as the mouth-piece of those "negative issues" which, in spite of past defeats, it still recommends the Democratic party to follow. The chief argument of the *World* at that time was that the war for the Union was a "nigger war," and all engaged in it were "nigger worshippers." President Lincoln was an "ape," Secretary Stanton was a "tyrant," Grant was a "butcher," Butler was a "beast," and so on through the entire catalogue of loyal men who were engaged in putting down a rebellion waged in the interest of the few against the many. The mission of the Democratic party has been the same since as it was before and during the war. It has continued a steadfast ally of the "power which is always stealing from the many to the few." It has opposed every form of reconstruction that tended to secure liberty and equal rights for all men, from the first constitutional amendment, which forbade the restoration of human slavery, to the last which enfranchised the negro.

But it is here in New York that the "mission of the Democratic party" is illustrated in its highest perfection, and it is a significant omission on the part of the *World* that it failed to cite this city as a model for the study of its fellow Democrats in other States. Here is a city (and it is about the only one in the United States) where the Democratic party has been in an overwhelming majority for years, and could fulfil its "mission" unmolested. Let us see how it has "resisted this tendency of power to steal from the many to the few." Commencing with a secret society under the name of "St. Tammany, or the Columbian Order," the political power of the Democratic party in New York has gradually stolen from the many to the few, until it now rests absolutely in the hands of a "ring" of less than half a dozen individuals, chief of whom are Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed. No Democrat can be nominated, elected, or appointed to any office, however small, without first getting the consent of "Peter Brains" or "Boss Tweed." How often during the past three years has the great Democratic party of New York been compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of a mass meeting of what are called "free and independent voters," assembled in some district or ward, humbly petitioning Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed that they would consent to nominate this or that man for Alderman or Assemblyman? Occasionally some refractory Democrat has the hardihood to run for an office without the consent of these Moguls of the party, but he rarely succeeds in being elected, and, if he does, he is forever after a marked man, stigmatized as a traitor to his party, and singled out to be crushed by every means, foul or fair.

And not only does this secret ring of three or four men rule the Democratic party here with a rod of iron, but it rules the entire city, and administers our municipal government after the same fashion and with the same personal and selfish ends. It acknowledges no responsibility to the people, but is entirely above and beyond the people. It refuses to let the people know how much of their money it spends, or how it spends it. No citizen can ascertain how many employes the city has, what their names are, or how much they get. In a word, our whole municipal government, as now administered, is a secret conspiracy to plunder the public, and tax-payers have as little knowledge of what becomes of their money as though it were disbursed by a band of robbers in a cave in Algiers.

And this grand achievement of the New York Democracy is a practical illustration of what the *World* calls the "mission of the Democratic party." To fulfill this "mission" it is only necessary, according to the *World*, for the party to do all over the country what it does here—eschew "affirmative issues," hold no fixed principles, and sell out, as occasion may require, to the highest bidder.

EUROPEAN WAR AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

From the N. Y. World.

The expectation that Russia's attempt to abrogate the treaties of 1856 might lead to a general European war has induced some of the political economists of the day to hunt up the statistics of our foreign trade for the years of the Crimean war, and to demonstrate that during that time the balance of trade was in our favor; that therefore we were as a nation benefitted by that war, and ought now to rejoice should Russia's demand lead to renewed complications, because they would again inure to our benefit. Not to speak of the monstrous doctrine that we can possibly derive a sum total of advantage from a general European war, the argument itself, in so far as based upon the balance of trade theory, is fallacious. No greater absurdities have ever been perpetrated in the history of commercial legislation than those based upon this delusive theory, which has not the slightest foundation of reality to stand upon.

In the first place the importance of all foreign trade is constantly and enormously overrated. The domestic production of the United States is now estimated by the best statisticians at $10,000,000,000 per annum, while our import or export trade has never yet materially exceeded $400,000,000 in any one year, showing that domestic production exceeds foreign imports twenty-five fold in numerical importance, and that hence a variation of even $100,000,000 in our exports and imports is no indication whatever of our general prosperity.

In the second place, it has yet to be proved that an excess of exports is a thing to be desired. England, which cannot certainly be quoted as an illustration of an unprofitable commerce, has for the last twenty years imported every year largely in excess of her exports, and has run up during the last ten years alone what callow "balance of trade" economists would call an unfavorable balance of trade to the extent of £530,000,000, or nearly $2,700,000,000 in coin. If such an enormous excess of imports does not ruin England, why should a much more moderate excess be so injurious to us, or why should we be so anxious to produce the reverse condition? These whole figures, though valuable in their way for statistical purposes, are totally valueless as indications of national prosperity. Primarily every nation should export in value as much as it imports. If it carries on both export and import trade on its own account, as England does almost everywhere, and as we do to some extent, it should import an excess sufficient to pay the profits of trade. If it carries on any portion of its trade in its own vessels, it should import an additional excess to pay the freights earned with them. If it owns capital employed abroad, it must bring the interest home in the shape of imports. And if it borrows capital abroad, or foreign capital comes to it for investment, that capital must come in the shape of imports and must swell the apparent balance of trade against a country. It is evident that no statistics can be invented to show to which of these causes the balance of trade is due, and that, therefore, the argument based upon it is quite fallacious.

The period of the Crimean war is the very period which should warn unfledged stastiticians not to meddle with the balance of trade. In 1853 we were unusually prosperous, and our excess of imports was unusually large; in fact, one of the three largest unfavorable balances for thirty or forty years. In 1854 the unfavorable balance was smaller, but still heavy. As soon as England felt the strain upon her resources caused by the Crimean war, she sought to collect from all parts of the world all balances due to her, and notably from this country. For the first time in a number of years we in 1855 exported more than we imported, and we did so in order to enable England to use all her resources in fighting Russia. Our merchandise exports were not sufficient to pay what we owed, and we were obliged to drain ourselves of a large amount of specie, losing nearly one hundred and fifty millions in coin in the three years of 1854, 1855, and 1856. It was this loss of coin in those three years which, in spite of a favorable balance of trade in each year, brought about the terrific crash of 1857, when we were totally unable to pay what we owed, and when we were obliged to temporarily defer all foreign payments by a suspension of specie payments. In the year following, 1858, by dint of the bountiful crops of the previous year, we were enabled to again export more than we imported, the balance of trade in our favor (?) that year, which will long be remembered as a year of misery and poverty, being the largest one in the history of this country.

It will not be denied by any one that there is a large amount of foreign capital, especially English and German, now invested in this country, precisely as there was in 1853, with the difference that at present the amount is probably tenfold larger than then. We have failed to experience the results of 1855 from the present Franco-Prussian war because Germany has not yet begun to feel its effects, while England has as yet remained free. But in the former case England did not call upon us for remittances until the second year of the war, while the present contest is scarcely four months old, and we may yet have to experience a very serious German drain upon our resources. Should England and Russia be drawn into the strife in addition to the present combatants, a repetition of our experience from 1855 to 1858 would be what we ought reasonably to look for—an experience surely not to be anticipated with rejoicing, whatever "balance of trade" statistics may say to the contrary.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

If such an anomaly as a rational Democrat exists, we may remark that no rational Democrat can extract from the elections of this year a calculation that the Democrats can carry the next Presidential election. They give no signs of a revolution. Nor can they derive any reasonable hope from differences in the Republican party; for the differences upon questions of political economy are but the healthy processes of the Republican party which keep it in progress; and as to any differences about men, if any one thing has been demonstrated by the history of the Republican party, it is the fact that it does not depend on any one man, nor on any set of leaders. It is a Republican organization, having the liberty and sturdy individual independence that belong to republicanism, and deriving vigor from the exercise of these qualities.

It may be regarded as settled that no Democrat tainted with the unfaithful course of that party in the struggle for national preservation can be elected President next time, and that the party which carries this load cannot elect a majority at the next Congressional election. That matter is virtually settled, and the Republican party is left master of its own destinies and the Democratic party to seek out a new character that may bring it accessions or allies. The New York *World* recognizes this situation, and in an article applying the lesson of the recent elections, it tries to impress this fact upon the party at large. It holds up the new Democracy as the progressive Democracy, whose wisdom is proved by their success in carrying elections, and it exhorts the Democracy of the country to follow their lead. It describes the Democracy elsewhere as a stagnated Democracy, whose policy has brought, and will continue to bring, defeat. It states that "the Democratic party has lost three successive elections by gross mismanagement and glaring mistakes, and that 'in every one of these the judgment of the New York Democracy was overruled.'"

The specifications are that they were overruled by the rejection of Douglas at Charleston; by the damaging (Vallandigham) platform in 1864; and by forcing the nomination in 1868 upon Seymour, who "thought the interests of the party required the nomination of Chief Justice Chase," and by putting him on a platform of a financial policy against which he had recently delivered powerful arguments. The *World* says the wish of the New York Democracy was a candidate that would strengthen the party in Pennsylvania and Indiana in the October elections, and it was "an Ohio movement that thrust the nomination on Governor Seymour, and put the party in the incongruous attitude of running an anti-greenback candidate on a greenback platform, and associating an open advocate of Judge Chase on the same ticket with the author of a then recent letter in conflict with all Judge Chase's ideas."

To this confession of Democratic follies we may add that Vallandigham, who was in the Tammany Convention the spokesman of the Ohio movement for Seymour, has since declared that the rejection of Judge Chase at that time was a blunder. It is our impression that the *Enquirer*, whose managing proprietor was the main engineer of the Pendleton greenback movement, has made a similar admission. In some recent comments on a statement of Judge Chase's health, we mentioned that the signs indicated that the Western Democracy were looking to him for a candidate. We have now this statement that the leaders of the New York Democracy wanted Judge Chase, and regard it as gross mismanagement that prevented him; and the aim of all this seems to be to show the necessity for nominating Judge Chase next time.

We perceive the force of these premises and of the conclusion. No man who carries the burden of the character of the Democratic party in the civil war can be elected President during this generation. The *World's* declaration is wise, "that the party cannot regain its ascendency in national affairs by attempting to extract nutriment from the husks and chaff of defunct controversies of a past era. But to say that the party has been defeated for a whole decade by gross mismanagement seems to us about as encouraging to future success as the explanation of election defeats which attributes them to apathy and to dissensions. This only brings the question, What caused the apathy and the dissensions? And so the question arises, What caused the mismanagement? And is the repetition of it in three Presidential conventions a sign of wisdom next time? May not a devout mind find in this the truth that when the gods desire to destroy folks they first deprive them of judgment?

For our part we have an abiding faith in the Democratic party's lack of political sagacity, and we believe it will continue to repeat itself. It is something more than a mere mistake of strategy in a convention. There is beneath this a more profound blunder, in totally misunderstanding the character of the American people. This was shown by the course of the leaders of the Northern Democracy in the secession war, and by the contrary course of the mass of the people. For Democratic leaders to place a mean estimate on the popular character is a blunder that is akin to a crime. It proves total incapacity for popular leadership. The blunder which concluded that the majority of the people of the North would submit to an appeal from ballots to bullets, and to the dissolution of the nation, has been continually repeated in detail by the Democratic waiting for a popular reaction which should undo the work of national preservation.

What signs have they given of the capacity to retrieve this blunder? They have attempted no reformation of character. They are like the traveller who sat down to wait for the river to run by. They are all waiting for the coming reaction. During the four years of war they were looking for the time when the soldiers would quit the army in disgust, when desertion would destroy its ranks, when no more recruits could be had, and when the Democrats at home would be strong enough to rise and welcome the Confederate armies. Since the war they have been continually looking for a popular reaction against the burdens left by the Rebellion. At any local change they sounded their horn of resurrection. And their attempts at election excitation were all by appeals to the instincts of knavery, and proposals to degrade the national honor.

All this is more than a blunder in campaign tactics. It is a total lack of comprehension of the people they assume to lead. It is worse than a blunder or a crime; it is incompetency. They are still waiting for the American people to fall so low that they will follow those who contemn patriotism and national honor.

The Democratic party of the North has had no leaders of capacity since the Southern leaders went into the Rebellion. It has been as prostrate as another organization under absolute personal government, which, as soon as its head was taken away, fell into anarchy and split up into factions led by charlatans, and which is incapable of generating capable leaders, or of organizing for consistent action. And what capable Democratic leader can the New York Democracy offer?

It is confessed that the mismanagement of 1868 was in not taking a candidate from outside the party. This admits that the party character is the fatal thing. But the character remains the same. And is there any prospect of bringing the Democrats to an agreement upon Mr. Chase in the next convention? And if there were, does the realization that the neglect to nominate him then was a blunder prove that it would be a success now?

We appreciate the confession that the Democratic aspect is hateful to the American people, and the declaration that their greatest blunder was in not taking up a candidate who had not the taint of the Democratic name; but we see no signs of conditions or of sagacity that promise a change, or that the Democratic party will not continue to fulfil its destiny by serving as a foil to the Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary:—

Miss Adele Picot, President	No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs. A. Picolet, Vice-President	917 Spruce "
Madame P. Jacob, Secretary	935 Spruce "
Madame M. Lardet, Treasurer	113 S. Tenth "
Madame Benjamin Hart	139 N. Twentieth "
Madame Dr. Lippe	1204 Walnut "
Miss E. Brazier	611 South Tenth "
Miss A. la Roche	1340 Pine "
Miss E. R. Ferrot	1309 Horstman "
Madame Z. Jolliyet	274 South Ninth "
Mrs. E. Sallee	212 South Ninth "
Mrs. Bezaro	214 South Ninth "
Madame Breton	223 South Ninth "
Madame Romain	231 South Ninth "
Madame Monestier	824 Walnut "
Miss M. Aue	1736 Sansom "
Mrs. McGrady	1736 Sansom "
Miss Annie Nevins	912 Spruce "
Miss E. Lejaunbre	927 Pine "
Misses Laval	708 Pine "
Miss Lizzie Parker	1442 N. Twelfth "
Mrs. S. Fuguet	1134 Spruce "
Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson	1729 Pine "
Mrs. E. Martine	1346 Spruce "
Mrs. McCauley	611 South Tenth "
Mrs. E. W. Smith	1204 Walnut "
Mrs. E. Feron	1110 Lombard "
Mrs. D'Invilliers	Germantown.
Mrs. Paul Girard	
Mrs. D. Morat	
Mad'lle Frassoni	229 North Broad "

Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs. D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche.

The ladies have concluded to meet on Tuesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame Jacobs's No. 935 Spruce street. 11 21

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assemoiy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the "MARKET BANK," chartered by the Act of Assembly, approved April 27, 1870, will be opened at No. 431 WALNUT Street (front room, first floor), in the city of Philadelphia on the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M of said day, and that said books will remain open until the number of shares required to be subscribed shall be subscribed 11 22

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millilon dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself. 10 29tw4t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS named in an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Market Bank, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 8, when the subscription books will be opened and other measures taken to complete the organization. 11 mwf9 3t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N.C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 9

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 26 at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 26.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14, N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 26 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Considerable alarm prevailed yesterday afternoon at the new museum at Ninth and Arch streets, by the appearance of smoke throughout the building. The house was soon cleared of spectators, and an investigation disclosed the presence of fire in a flue. The flames were extinguished with a loss of $200 to the proprietors.

—The negro brigade was attacked yesterday afternoon on Chesnut street bridge, the result of which was that Sydney Eastmann, colored, James Harrison, William McIlhenny, and R. Duffie were seriously injured.

—The display of the military yesterday at the review by Major-General George G. Meade, at Landsdowne, was a very creditable one.

—Thanksgiving day was generally observed as a holiday. Sermons were delivered in the various churches, and there were the usual crowded houses at places of amusement.

—Luke Lee, aged thirty-seven years, residing at No. 1728 Stiles street, was instantly killed yesterday morning in the coal yard of Sill & Lee, No. 1825 Market street. In order to facilitate the dumping of coal through the bottom of the car, he got beneath it, and was caught by the load of coal suddenly falling from the car.

City Councils.

The regular stated meeting of Councils was held on Wednesday afternoon. In the Select branch, the ordinance to reorganize the Water Department was discussed and carried to a third reading. The loan of $500,000 for the House of Correction was passed and sent to the Mayor. Pending the consideration of the resolution directing the City Solicitor to prepare a case to test the right of the Building Commission to erect the new public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, the Chamber adjourned.

In the Common Branch ordinances were presented from the Committee of Finance, making appropriations for the year 1871 to the Inspectors of the County Prison, $134,382; Board of Revision of Taxes, $99,274; City Treasurer, $24,800. They were all postponed for the present. Also, an ordinance fixing the tax rate for 1871 at $1 80 per $100. Pending the discussion on this ordinance, the Paid Fire Department bill was called up, and the Chamber going into a Committee of the Whole, the bill was passed to the 11th section, when an adjournment was had.

Domestic Affairs.

—Forty of the Baton Rouge rioters have been discharged.

—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed yesterday throughout the United States.

—The American Mechanics dedicated a new hall at Congress, ten miles east of Harrisburg, yesterday afternoon.

—Twelve men under the sentence of death in Cuba were pardoned by De Rodas at the Havana celebration of the election of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish throne.

—A convention of the Sunday-schools of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church South assembled yesterday at Staunton, Va., and will remain in session until Monday.

—The fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced at Cleveland yesterday, and among those present were Generals Sherman, Rosecrans, and Hooker.

—An imposing demonstration was made in Washington yesterday upon the reception of Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, who has recently returned from a visit to Rome.

—Ex-Secretary Cox authorizes the statement, in reply to an intimation recently made that he was inclined to issue a patent to the New Idria Company, under any circumstances, to be without foundation.

—It is reported in St. Louis that Governor McClurg, of Missouri, has convened an extra session of the Legislature, and that Senator Drake has been appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Claims.

—The Emigration Convention reassembled at Indianapolis yesterday, and a series of resolutions were passed, urging that additional legislation be passed for the better protection of emigrants to this country.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE WAR IN FRANCE—SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE—BOURBAKI'S FAREWELL TO HIS SOLDIERS—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FRANCE.

Reported Capitulation of Thionville.

LONDON, Nov. 25—4 A. M.—It is reported that Thionville capitulated at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

A Surmised Advance on Tours.

A balloon with mails from Paris to November 28 has arrived at Louvain.

Despatches brought by it show that the Parisians continue plucky and determined and have plenty of provisions. Other balloons have been seen over Martois, and further news is expected.

There is a heavy force of Prussians in and around Montargis, and their concentration there is surmised to be preliminary to a march on Tours.

An Advance Checked.

AMIENS, Nov. 24.—The Prussian advance force between Domart and Beaucourt has been driven back to Roye. The French loss was small.

Consolations of Religion to Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Germans deny that there is any truth in the statement falsely ascribed to the Bishop of Geneva that the French prisoners are refused the consolations of their religion. Whenever they are quartered in sufficient numbers they are attended by Catholic clergymen.

Villages Burned.

The bombardment at Thionville last night was furious, and a part of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burned.

Bourbaki Addresses his Soldiers.

LILLE, Nov. 22.—In parting with his old command, General Bourbaki says:—

Soldiers of the Army of the North:—By a ministerial decision, which has been duly notified to me, I am called to the command of the 18th Corps at Nevers. I am ordered to resign my present command to General Favre, leaving the Gardes Nationales and Mobiles and the soldiers of the regular army in his charge. I desire to tell you all how much I regret to go.

I appreciate the assistance which you have rendered me from the first to the very last moment since I have been invested with the command of the Division of the North. I have been able, thanks to the zeal of all—officers and men—who served with me, to arm the different positions in this region and place them in a state of efficient defense, and create a small corps d'armee for their garrison, and thus to carry out my plans of defense I am proud of their results. I am proud of the good feeling and confidence which you have exhibited towards me and the service—a state of feeling which greatly facilitates the accomplishment of laborious tasks.

I desire to address to the officers of all grades, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of every corps in the Department of the North, my felicitations on the excellent spirit which has animated them. In making my adieus I promise not to forget them. Far away or near, at hand or abroad, I will equally follow with the most lively interest the efforts which they will put forth in their courageous resistance to the enemy. I will applaud with my heart of hearts the successes which I wish may be theirs. On every side in our dear country all hearts beat in unison with the same thought, all desire to struggle to repel the foreign invader.

C. BOURBAKI.

Trochu on the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The New York *World's* special says Trochu has issued a proclamation, saying:—"We have made efforts and honored our misfortunes in the eyes of the whole world. Europe is amazed at the unexpected spectacle of the close union existing between the rich and poor. The enemy are suffering far more than we suspect. They begin to yield in their implacable resolution to imperil all Europe by the destruction of the French nation. They may crush us yet, but if we fall we shall have bequeathed Prussia a scheme that cannot be carried into execution and an inheritance of execrations and hatred, under which she in turn will fall."

The First Line of Defense.

The *World's* correspondent adds:—"Our first line of line of defense, fifteen hundred yards from the Prussian outposts, consists of impregnable intrenchments, constructed on the road beyond Villejuif. From these intrenchments one may clearly see the Prussian sentinels. One hundred and fifteen mitrailleuses, received from private makers, and heavy naval guns, made here, have been placed on the works beyond Villejuif."

The health of the city has improved decidedly. Last week the deaths were 1878. This week they number 1762. Deaths from smallpox last week, 378; this week, 380.

Movement of Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Manteuffel, at last accounts, was in the neighborhood of Laon.

Switzerland is reinforcing her troops on the French and German frontiers.

The Tours *Moniteur* reports that a sufficient force is now opposed to General Werder to stop his further advance southward.

The National Guard of Evreux, and the country people, harass the Prussian troops. The French resumed the offensive at Vernon, and captured a large Prussian convoy.

Its escort, 1500 strong, fled after a slight combat. There are no Germans in the valley of Euren. The *Moniteur* reports four more military executions. Communications with Auxerre and Besancon have been restored.

The troops with which Werde was advancing have been transferred to the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The inhabitants of Lyons have removed the equestrian statue of Napoleon I from Place Belcour.

PRUSSIA.

Opening of Parliament—The King's Views.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The North German Parliament was opened to-day, and the Royal speech was delivered by commission. The King regrets that his absence with the army prevents him from thanking in person the nation for its firm attitude, and for the unanimity of the support given him in winning victory for Germany, and repelling French aggressions. France, he continues, has been taught her inability to cope with the united military force of Germany and peace would therefore be certain if France had leaders who could identify their future with that of their country.

Documents will be submitted which will show you that these men prefer to sacrifice the forces of and ruin a noble nation rather than relinquish power. It is to be regretted that by this contest a bitter feeling will be perpetuated, and hereafter France will only remain peaceful until an opportunity for hostilities.

The conditions on which the German powers are willing to treat for peace are all well known. They must be commensurate with the sacrifices of the nation. A strong defensive frontier is essential to prevent future aggressions against the south as well as the north of Germany. The Federal Government now asks Parliament to grant the needful means of peace which is eagerly desired.

If work has not been stopped by war which has begotten closer unity, especially between the Northern and Southern States, it is imperative that the negotiations pending, as well as those completed with the latter, should be at once submitted to you for your consideration.

The speech concludes with an invocation for God's favor and protection.

Treaty Signed.

The treaty uniting the Kingdom of Bavaria with the North German Confederation was signed last night.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is hard at work on his report, which he expects to have ready in a few days. So far as the general naval force is concerned, it remains in much the same condition as last year, being somewhat reduced, if anything, in accordance with the desires of Congress. Particular attention will be called to the inadequacy of the naval force at the European and Asiatic stations. In view of European complications and the hostile attitude of China and Japan, it will be shown that this country is scantily represented, and its commercial interests weakly protected by a force of seventeen vessels, carrying but 145 guns. On the 140,000 miles of navigable waters over which American commerce courses, there are stationed but thirty-seven vessels of war all told, mounting only 250 guns and having a tonnage of only 40,000. Cruising on the same seas and with duties not more various, England has 191 ships, having a tonnage of 328,000. The position of America on the seas, it will be shown, is inferior to even third and fourth class European powers. The same defect in efficiency as well as in numbers of the naval force will be urged. The disadvantages of relying wholly on steamers for cruising vessels has been more generally felt during the present year than ever before. Most steamers carry coal but for ten days' use, and the larger portion of their time is consumed in seeking supplies. The uselessness of the monitor fleet, except for purposes of home and harbor defense, will be shown, as also how little they could be relied upon when brought in contact with the enormous iron-clads of European powers. The report will recommend the immediate building of a number of iron vessels of war, which will be able to represent properly our Government abroad and to protect its interests when called upon. This point will be strongly urged in view of the present attitude of European affairs, and the possible benefit to the American carrying trade liable to arise therefrom. The report will show that, in the present condition of the navy, what commerce we have is hardly protected, while in Eastern waters the American flag has no respect, save through diplomatic interference. Semi-barbarous nations, situated as far from us as are China and Japan, can have no idea of the power of this nation save through its vessels of war. The argument of force is the only one they can or will understand. The same is true to a great extent in Europe. People there have no visible manifestation of the power of the United States. What this Government accomplishes there is mainly through naval influences. In the event of war, or a sudden emergency calling for prompt action, our ships would be uselessly sacrificed, or obliged to find safety in neutral ports. The general disturbed condition of Europe should to a great extent give the carrying trade of the world to American vessels. Commerce should be given the protection which its importance demands. The country may raise an army by proclamation in a few weeks, but it requires years to build ships for an efficient navy, such a one as the wants of this country already and prospectively require. With regard to the waters of this continent, the report will show that in this efficiency of the navy government has an important connection. This Government cannot exert its proper influence in countries and islands that surround us without being in a better condition on the seas. Spain is much better prepared in these respects than the United States. We are in no condition to enforce a policy or treaty with any outlying island. Not that troops enough could not be raised, but means of transportation would not be forthcoming. The Secretary will again urge that the limitation to 8000 men in this branch of the service be withdrawn, and that at least 12,000 be established as the number. This will have the effect to increase the number of ships in commission in order to afford them employment. Also that lines of ocean-going steamers be established, carrying our own flag which could always be available to the Government in time of need. The report will also discuss that portion of the international laws which concerns those waters which are peculiarly American, and in which the great bulk of American commerce is transacted. Thus the rule that obtains in Europe, in the Irish Sea and such local waters, gives the complete jurisdiction thereof to one government. But the marine league restriction of jurisdiction applies strictly to the Gulf of Mexico, whose commerce is almost wholly American, much to the inconvenience of shippers; and not only that, but all of the immense volume of commerce which flows from the Atlantic States to the Gulf of Mexico is obliged to pass through waters over which Spain has jurisdiction.

The Report of the Register of the Treasury.

Mr. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, submitted his report to the Secretary on Saturday. He opens with an account of the orgnization of the office, and says:—

"It is a subject of regret that the uncertain tenure by which subordinates hold their positions in this office tends to deprive the Government of the services of the most efficient clerks, who are often induced to accept positions in other pursuits which promise more certain employment. These defects seem to be inherent in our system of civil service as heretofore practised, but we may indulge the hope that Congress will devise a more perfect system."

In the course of the year 384 caveats have been filed against bonds lost or stolen. The Register thinks the present checks of prepared paper, testing and ruling blank spaces for the names of payers, afford an effectual safeguard against frauds from alteration. The bonds registered during the year were $229,059,790, being an excess over last year of $109,402,810. The direct issue was $5,404,200. Registered exchanged for coupons, $97,934,459—an excess over last year of $20,551,750. There are now fifteen distinct classes of issues and 50,000 holders of registered bonds. The present condition of our merchant marine is much the same as it reached in 1862. Upon the general subject the Register says:—

"The chief cause of the decadence of American shipping is the supersedure of sailing vessels by steam, and the substitution of iron for wood. While we have inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, and unsurpassed facilities for building iron ships, we have no single establishment which can compare with the great works in England and Scotland. The admission of foreign-built vessels to the privileges of an American register would tend to crush out for an indefinite period all attempts at iron shipbuilding in this country, and to denationalize our merchant marine in the interests of our most formidable rival in Europe. It is to be hoped that such means will be adopted as shall tend to place at least one-half of our shipping engaged in the foreign trade under the American flag."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES..... 6'58 | MOON SETS..... 7 21
SUN SETS..... 4'35 | HIGH WATER..... 3 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'r.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 9
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
America	Bremen	New York	Nov. 12
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 15

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 26
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 26
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 26
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED WEDNESDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Salvor, Mershon, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, Norfolk, do.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, do.

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.

Bark Hawthorn, Williams, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.
Schr Telumah, Hall, 5 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Panther, Mills, 75 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, 60 hours from Amesbury, in ballast to J. S. Hilles
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, 5 days fm Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock to Whitson & Clark—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Thomas, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 23.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. Hawkins, Board of Trade, Sarah Ann, C. F. Nagle, Borough, P. H. Clinton, G. C. Satterlee, A. O. Buck, and Hope, all with coal, for New York.

Catharine Terrence, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 23.—The Emma, D. Douglass, M. F. James, W. J. Russell, General Keim, and Jerry Ryan, all with coal, for New York, left last evening.

Harvest Queen, with coal, and 18 regular and 2 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 23—4:30 P. M.—Passed in this A. M. Reading Railroad steamer.

Arrived, schr Black Duck, 21 days from Arecibo, for Philadelphia, dismasted and sails blown away.

A herm. brig and several schooners have gone to sea from the harbor to-day. A large ship is visible at the Brandywine this A. M., bound up. A bark and two brigs are passing out this P. M. A full-rigged brig is coming in.

In the harbor, bark Le Baron, for Philadelphia; brig Torrent, bound out; and nine schooners.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 50.

MEMORANDA.

Ships General Butler, Chase, and Camilla, Humphrey, sailed from Callao 24th ult. for United States.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMickan, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 20th inst.; at New York 23d inst.

Br. steamers Tarifa, Murphy; Algeria, Le Messurier; Colorado, Freeman; and Helvetia, Griggs, for Liverpool; and Acadia, Tannock, for Savannah, cl'd at New York 23d inst.

Steamer Ohio, from Baltimore, at Grimsby, Eng., yesterday.

Steamer Iowa, from New York for Glasgow, at Moville yesterday.

Steamer Columbia, from New York for Glasgow, arrived at Moville 23d inst.

Steamer San Francisco, from Bermuda, at New York 23d inst.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 20th inst.

Steamer Sherman, Blanchard, from New York, at New Orleans 21st inst.

Steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, from New York, at Key West 17th inst., and sailed for Galveston.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, for Havana, Key West, and Baltimore, sailed from New Orleans 17th inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, from Savannah 20th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 680 bales cotton, 275 bales yarns and domestics, 50 casks rice, 51 coils rope, 149 empty barrels, 14½ tons pig iron, 27 tons old iron, and 95 packages mdse.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, s'd from Richmond 21st inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Arg. bark Lola, Merrill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 19th inst.

Bark Norton Stover, Price, hence, at Boston 22d instant.

Bark Atlas, White, hence at Helvoet 8th inst.

Schr John Shay, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 23d inst.

Schrs J. W. Hine, Lane, and R. S. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at New Haven 21st inst.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, hence for Norwich, at New London 21st inst.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, hence, at Portland 21st inst.

Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, hence, at Lynn 16th instant.

Schrs Problem, Marshall, and Isle of Pines, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst.

Schr John Stockham, Price, hence, at Newburyport 21st inst.

Schr G. A. Bartlett, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, s'd from Bristol, R. I., 20th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol, R. I., 21st inst.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Newport P. M. 20th inst.

Schr Fanny Hanmer, Brooks, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, for Philadelphia, s'd from Richmond 21st inst.

Schrs William H Tiers, Gifford; American Eagle, Shaw; and J. I Worthington, Brown, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, for Philadelphia, s'd from Providence 21st inst.

Schrs L. S. Levering, Corson; S & M. D. Seull, Steelman; W. W. Pharo, Allen; and E. English, English, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schrs L. & M. Reed, Steelman, and Raven's Wing, York, hence, at Salem 21st inst.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst

Schr D. A. Berry, Walters, from Providence, and Crusade, Davis, from Greenport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Schr Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 18th inst.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Charleston 19th inst., with 410 tons phosphate rock.

Schrs S. & E. Corson, Corson; R. Morris, Morris; J. Ponder, Jr., Hudson; Lizzie Maul, Buelah; Wm. F. Garrison, Morris; and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs R. K. Vaughan, Risley, and Chas. E. Jackson, Haynes, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th instant.

Schrs Marshall Perrin, Cowell; Manantico, Claypole; Uncle Tom, Look; Isaac Keen, Ritchie; and Caroline Young, Young, hence for Boston; E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, do. for Lynn; Thos. G. Smith, Lake; Sallie B., Bateman; and E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schrs Rebecca W. Huddell, Floyd, fm Gloucester; Elwood Doran, Foster, and Henry Crosley, Porter, from Boston, all for Philadelphia; and Baltimore, Rich, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 23d instant.

Schr E. Clark, Griffin, hence for Brookhaven, at New York 22d inst.

CLOVES, ETC.

BARTHOLOMEWS,

No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,

Will open this day an immense stock of Winter Goods bought very cheap during the recent warm weather.

100 dozen Ladies' Berlin lined Gloves, 25c.
30 " " " Black Berlin lined Gloves, 25c.
50 dozen Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31c.
25 " " " " 38c.
Ladies' Lisle thread fleeced, 25c.
Ladies' Silk fleeced, 38c.
Ladies' Silk Gauntlet fleeced, 50c.
Ladies' high color Cloth Gloves, Blue, Green, and Scarlet.
Ladies White, Wine, Blue, and Buff Cloth Gloves.
Children's White, Blue, and Scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Children's " " " Silk fleeced.
Children's fine French Gloves.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets.
Gents' " "
Gents' Buck "
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1·25 up.
Boys' Buck Gloves.

DEMONSTRATION IN HOSIERY.

Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25c.
50 dozen English regular made Hose reduced from 38 to 31c.; best bargain yet offered.
Ladies' Fleeced Hosiery, from 25c. up.
Ladies' Balbriggan, 50c.
Half dozen Ladies' Balbriggan, $2·75; neat box.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 25c.
Gents' English super tipped Half Hose, 28c.
Gents' fine English Half Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, all prices.
Children's Blue Ribbed, extra long.
Children's Scarlet, regular and extra lengths.
Children's White, regular and extra lengths.
Children's extra long in various colors.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Undervests, 75c. up.
Ladies' full regular made, $1 25 up.
Ladies' Undervests at lowest prices.
Children's Vests, all sizes.
Gents' Shirts, 60c. up.
Gents' Shirts, all sizes, 34 to 44 inches.
Corsets, 87c., $1, $1·50, $1·75.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Olive Branch Velvet Ribbons, all widths, at the lowest prices quoted.
Embroideries, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
Linen Hdkfs., 7c. up.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs, 12½c. up.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38c. up.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Lace-trimmed Collars and Cuffs.
Lace Collars, 15, 18, 20, 25c. up.
Lace Collars, all the new fancy styles.
Sash Ribbons.
Bow Ribbons.
7-inch all silk Sash Ribbons, $1.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Joseph Gloves, $1.
La Belle Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Best $1·25 Glove in America.
2 Button Kid Gloves.
Children's Kid Gloves.
Gents' " "
White Opera and Colors, for Ladies, Misses, and Gentlemen.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves.
"Bajou" " "
Jouvin " "
Children's " " $1.
Children's 2 button $1·40.
Ladies' 2 button, $1·50, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·50.

AT THE

GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM

OF

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street. 11 12 swtf

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

LACE GOODS.

French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24 1f

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstu1f

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in any such case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 150,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 20 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 48 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces sound and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,

(Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(The total value to be likewise written in full.)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS
(Texas and Louisiana),
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

An official statement has recently been issued of the number and nationality of the alien passengers (or immigrants) who arrived in the United States during the fifty-one years ending on September 30, 1870. In 1820, the number of immigrants was only 8385, and it was not until 1828 that they exceeded 20,000. In 1834, more than 65,000 immigrants arrived on our shores, and it was not until 1845 that they exceeded one hundred thousand. In 1847 the immigration suddenly increased to more than two hundred thousand per annum, the famine in Ireland driving an immense number of her citizens to our shores at a time when the German immigration was unusually large. In 1850 the immigration exceeded 300,000 for the first time, and these numbers rapidly swelled to more than 400,000 in 1854. It is a noticeable fact that this is the culminating point in the history of foreign immigration, the number of arrivals falling from 427,833 in 1854 to 200,877 in 1855, and there being another slight decrease in the subsequent year of 1856. The Know-Nothing agitation was probably the main cause of this sudden check, as the newly-arrived immigrants naturally sent home doleful accounts of the denunciations hurled against them, but the sudden diminution of the American demand for labor in constructing railways may have also exerted a considerable influence in arresting the tide that had been flowing in upon us so rapidly. In no one year since 1854 has immigration reached 400,000. During the first year of the war, 1861, it fell below 100,000 for the first time since 1844, and from this depression it did not again rally until 1863, when it reached 176,282, this number increasing to 318,554 in 1866, and reaching in 1869 the enormous aggregate of 385,287, or a higher number than had ever before been attained in any one year except 1854. During the three quarters of 1870 which ended September 30, the totals reached 285,422, which figures indicate that the number of immigrants this year from every important quarter except Germany will be as great as in 1869.

The aggregate of this entire immigration during the period named is 7,448,922, of whom 2,250,822 came from Germany and 3,826,040 from the British isles. Of the latter 501,316 are from England, 1,406,030 from Ireland, 82,403 from Scotland, 12,213 from Wales, and 1,824,078 from "Great Britain, not specified," a large portion of whom are Irishmen, so that the immigration from the Emerald Isle has probably exceeded that from the Fatherland, although in late years they have closely kept pace, especially if we add 100,983 reported as Prussians and 61,269 Swiss. The immigration from other quarters is comparatively unimportant, the largest aggregate being 271,185 from British America, which has already sent us in 1870 more immigrants than in any former year (40,034), and which paves the way for manifest destiny by sending her population into the United States with extraordinary rapidity.

The Chinese immigration, which is the great modern bugbear, has amounted in the aggregate to 108,610, and it is remarkable that while it suddenly started, in 1854, with 13,100, it fell off in 1855 to 3526, and never again exceeded 10,000 per annum until 1868. In 1869, however, it swelled to 14,902, and during the first three quarters of 1870 it was 11,051.

It appears from these statistics that public opinion in the United States, even when it is not embodied in our laws, exercises a powerful influence on immigration, as well as on purely domestic subjects. The stump-speeches of our demagogues, the riotous demonstrations of our rowdies, and the various other manifestations of a spirit of hostility to men of foreign birth check immigration even when they fail to influence the action of Congress. If we want immigrants we must give them a hospitable reception, and although they cannot all be frightened off by scare-crow agitators, their numbers can be very materially diminished by imposing ebullitions of hostility.

In this connection, we give the following extract from a letter addressed to the recent convention at Indianapolis, by Jay Cooke, Esq., the eminent banker of this city:—

"Although for years we have, as a nation, derived a large share of our marvellous increase in numbers, wealth, and power from immigration, this vast interest has been singularly neglected by our National Government. While State authorities and private corporations have accomplished much, experience has shown that the General Government is the only power competent to do the really national work of fostering immigration on an adequate scale, and protecting each immigrant, while in transit between the old home and the new. In addition to the Government's neglect of the immigration interest, it seems to me it wholly lacks a business-like method of promoting the rapid settlement of our public lands by our landless citizens, native and foreign born. Our liberal homestead and bounty laws are rendered inoperative through the failure to disseminate among the classes they are specially designed to benefit that minute and full information without which the proffered gift of free land has little value. For example, what farmer's son, what day laborer in an Eastern city, much less what newly arrived emigrant knows where to find desirable public lands or how to secure them when found. A simple and inexpensive system of furnishing this information to the landless masses by means of maps, plates, and printed documents, would quadruple the present rate of settlement of our public domain, give prosperous homes to thousands who are now poor and homeless, and add proportionately to our national growth and wealth. As some intimation of our views on certain points of the subject you have in hand, I may remark that in organizing the immigration department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, perhaps the most extensive movement of the kind yet undertaken, this company aims, first, to select as its immigration agents, at home and abroad, only men of highest character; second, to permit no representation to be made by its authority which the facts will not fully warrant; third, to promote, as far as possible, immigration by colonies, so that neighbors in Fatherland may be neighbors in the new West; fourth, to exercise over immigrants, from the time they leave one home until they reach another, whatever supervision their best interests may require, seeing to it that transportation charges are the lowest obtainable; that accommodations on ships and cars are comfortable; that their treatment is kind; their protection against compulsion and abuses of all sorts complete; that every dollar of unnecessary expenditure *en route* is avoided, and the emigrant enabled to husband his scanty means for the work of starting a homestead. These matters of detail, though seemingly unimportant, make just the difference between the content and discontent, the success and failure of thousands who come among us, strangers to our language or geography and our ways of life. The corporation for which I have taken the liberty to speak above intend to complete the work of caring for the immigrant who moves to the line of their road by furnishing lands at such moderate prices and long credits that the poorest need not remain landless; by aiding all who prefer to secure homesteads from the Government domain, by transporting settlers, their families, and goods, at reduced rates; by seeing to it that all the elements of a sound civilization, including educational, church, and mail facilities, keep pace with the progress of the road and the growth of communities. JAY COOKE."

PURCHASE OF FIRE APPARATUS.

The passage of the Paid Fire Department bill is now considered a certainty, and consequently all the volunteer companies are animated with a desire to sell out their apparatus and other fixtures at the best possible rates. So soon as the bill goes into operation an active competition will commence upon this point, and there is no doubt that the city will be urged to purchase engines and other properties at prices far beyond their real value. It therefore would be prudent as an avoidance of the difficulty in the future, and to give the best satisfaction to all parties concerned, if it were known before the bill becomes a law what measures are to be taken for the purchase of property.

The bill itself contains no definite provisions upon this point, and the whole matter is left entirely in the hands of the commissioners, who will not, improbably, in the confusion incident to the organization of the paid department, be subjected to a pressure upon all sides from the old companies that may induce them to make some bargains not advantageous to the city. It is understood that a plan has been arranged for the leasing of the old fire apparatus for a term of two years, the city at the end of that time to have the option of purchasing or of returning it to the present owners. This arrangement, we are confident, will not work well, and it would be much better to purchase at once what is needed for the outfit of the new department. The proper method of proceeding would be to invite proposals from all who have fire apparatus to sell, and then purchase of the lowest and best bidders. There is no necessity whatever for the city to take all the engines, hose carriages, and other fixtures now belonging to the volunteer companies, nor is it necessary to pay for the ornamental work with which many of them are decorated. There is no doubt that the companies owning highly decorated engines and hose carriages will endeavor to dispose of them at prices representing the cost, or more than the cost, of the perfectly useless work upon them, when equally efficient machines could be had at much lower rates. There is no reason why the city should submit to this, and if a competition is opened for the actual number of machines needed, and no more, and it is clearly understood that purchases will be made where the best bargains can be obtained, the city will have some chance of getting the real value of its investment. In case any of the old engines and hose carriages are obtained for the use of the paid department, it would be well to strip them of all the gingerbread work with which they are now decorated, and make them as plain and unattractive in appearance as is possible. There would then be less temptation for a certain class of young men to run to fires, and the new department would be less liable to be afflicted with the nuisances that have demoralized the old one.

THE TAX RATE.

The Finance Committee of Common Council on Wednesday reported an ordinance fixing the tax rate for 1871 at $1·80 on the hundred, to which must be added the 6 cents on the hundred to provide funds for the erection of the new public buildings. That this tax rate will be totally insufficient every member of Councils knows from past experiences; but if there were any doubts on the subject, they should be removed by the array of figures presented by Mr. Hetzel, who clearly demonstrated that even if every dollar of the tax were to be collected, and without taking into account the many extra appropriations that will inevitably be called for, but that cannot now be foreseen, there will be a deficiency of $646,845·01 at the end of the year. It is folly for Councils to pretend to manage the finances of the city in this manner any longer, and the members will not be doing their duty to their individual constituents or to the city at large if they do not fix the rate at such a figure as will cover, with economical management, the necessary expenses of the municipal government. The present method of doing business has already caused an infinite amount of trouble and embarrassment, but it has no outlook for the future but disgraceful bankruptcy. In fact, a total reform in our revenue matters is needed, and there is no reason why the whole expense of the city government should be borne by the owners of real estate. There are millions of dollars worth of personal property that is available for taxation, and that ought to be taxed, and if the taxes were thus divided among a larger number of persons, it could easily be put at a lower figure even than the one now proposed. In addition to this there is a source of revenue that ought to be available to this city that is not at present. All that is received from liquor dealers' licenses goes into the State treasury, while the city is obliged to support the paupers and criminals who are the results of the liquor traffic. Under these circumstances a portion at least of the special taxes paid by the liquor dealers rightfully belongs to the city rather than to the State, and an effort should be made to obtain it. If Councils, instead of timidly quibbling over the tax rate, would resolutely determine to effect a permanent revenue reform for the city, they could do so undoubtedly, and in a short time place us in a creditable financial condition. In the meantime the tax rate for 1871 must be fixed at once, and we sincerely hope that at the next meeting of Councils the matter will receive the attention it deserves, and that the members will resolutely determine to impose a tax sufficient to meet the necessities of the city government for the coming year.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior appeared in some enterprising newspapers yesterday, and as it is theoretically a document addressed to the President, embracing the history of the transactions of the Interior up to the latest moment prior to the meeting of Congress, which does not take place until the first Monday in December, it appears decidedly ahead of time. Its publication involves a breach of faith in some quarter, as it is not courteous to give this precious document to the whole American people before it has been duly inspected by the high official parties who have the first right to a perusal. How it happened to come to light thus prematurely is not fully explained, but in some quarters the intimation is made that ex-Secretary Cox, who prepared it previous to his resignation, has had some share in the disclosure. If indeed he has veritably let the cat out of the bag in this fashion, he has done more to disgrace himself than to mortify the administration, for private griefs or quarrels will never justify the violations of official confidence by an ex-Cabinet minister. It may turn out, however, that the whole affair hinges on a feat of newspaper enterprise, and that there has been no exhibition of petty spite work after all.

Councilman Nickels is a genius. His ideas on the proposed Paid Fire Department are especially novel, and as weighty as novel. He has discovered that "dirty" means are at work to secure the passage of the ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department, the said "dirty" means consisting in the fact that the insurance companies are anxious to buy votes in its favor, and are willing to throw away at least $150,000 in this reckless and reprehensible manner. But, to show that he entertains no ill-will towards the insurance companies for this insinuation against the incorruptibility of Councilmen, Mr. Nickels opposes a Paid Fire Department because the effect of such a system in New York city has been to lower the rates of insurance and thereby to drive a number of companies out of existence! Insurance companies are a good thing in their way, but we scarcely think that the general public will complain at the lowering of the rates of insurance. Persons who own much real estate, especially, will not be apt to take a lowering of the rates to heart. Nor are property-owners anxious to see a system perpetuated which keeps up the rates, and by so doing bolsters up weak companies.

Henry Ward Beecher's Woman Suffrage Association refuses to coalesce and combine with Theodore Tilton's Woman Suffrage Association. The Beecherites are not willing to be swamped among the Tilters. The antagonism, we are told, is based upon "a difference of principles and modes of work.' All the friends of the sixteenth amendment should rejoice at the determination of the Beecher people to keep themselves separate and apart from the Tilton crowd. Rivalry is a good thing in every kind of business, and if there should be no rivalry among the female suffragists, there would be danger of a total collapse.

Five of the leading volunteer fire companies of the city have already pronounced in favor of the proposed paid system, and declared their readiness to come under its regulations. These are the United States Fire Company, the Diligent Engine Company, the Humane Fire Company, the Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Company, and the Spring Garden Steam Fire Company. The abuses of the present system have at last become so apparent that the respectable firemen, despairing of a reform, are at least willing to acquiesce in a radical change.

New York charity had its hands full yesterday. In the various prisons, hospitals, asylums, and missions, there were some 19,500 criminals, invalids, orphans, and vagabonds who eat their Thanksgiving dinners at public expense. There are some points on which New York can justly lay claim to being a metropolitan city. Its depraved and dependent classes are far more formidable in number than those of any other American city.

—A silver mine was recently discovered on the property of a Mr. Nevison, at Corning, in New York. The State Geologist visited the place last week, and took away specimens for examination.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
MEN'S WINTER MELTON OVERCOATS, ALL WOOL, FOR
EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS,
A good serviceable article selling much below their value.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.—The stock of elegant furniture manufactured by John A. Henkels expressly for his Wareroom Sales will be sold on Monday next, without reserve, at Nos. 1102 and 1004 Arch street, comprising rosewood and walnut drawing suits, centre, bouquet and console tables, etageres, cabinets, bookcases, music stands, hall and dining-room furniture, etc. Now arranged for examination with catalogues.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

More beautiful than the first rays of a summer's sun rising from out the ocean are the articles as they emerge from the baths at the Star Nickel Plating Works, No. 428 Walnut street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

New Crop Queen Olives,
First of the season, just received, and for sale by the quart, gallon or cask.

White Almeria Grapes
In fine large clusters, at the lowest price by the pound or keg.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
11 22 tuf4p Below Chesnut.

CLOTHING.

GREAT

Bargains in Winter Overcoats.
Bargains in Winter Business Coats.
Bargains in Winter Waistcoats.
Bargains in Winter Pantaloons.
Bargains in Winter Suits.

From the lowest priced grades of goods to the most costly, we have every variety and style. We can sell cheaper than any other house, if cheap suits are the object of your desires. We can fit you out like a prince, if you desire what will cost you more money. We are fully prepared for the winter, to do things up

BROWN

To the entire satisfaction of our customers
And the public generally,
Our Custom Department
is in full blast
daily turning out
vast quantities
of the most
Beautiful
Clothes.
Our

HALL

Was never better stocked than now,
With every desirable description
Of Fashionably made garments
Of Finest material,
Of Choicest style,
At Lowest Price.
Come to

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

And see our stock of Boys' Suits, Men's Suits, Coachmen's Coats, Dress Coats, Evening Coats, Wedding Coats, Sunday Coats, Business Coats, Home Suits, Street Suits, Walking Suits, Beautiful Suits

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
UNIFORMS
Made in Elegant Style.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET.—FROM JANUARY 1, 1871, Five-story Store, No. 420 MARKET Street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 526 MARSHALL Street. 11 25 4t*

$7000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—APPLY to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street. 11 25 2t

BLACK SILKS.

Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. This stock comprised all qualities—more bad than good—goods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauty of the silk. Large quantities are in this country and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN and TRIED for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods, in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of DRESS GOODS this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in common textures this season, of really new and choice French goods the market will soon be bare.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.
Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.
Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.
1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113
10 12 wfm3m4p

FURNITURE.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. 10 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $300
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESTNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

TOBACCO.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The Enumeration Complete—The Result, and Comparisons with the Past.

The census of the six New England States is complete. We have already published the returns for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Those of the three other States are given below.

The Population of Maine.

since the census of 1790, has been as follows:—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent.
1790	96,540	....	....
1800	151,719	55,179	57·16
1810	228,705	76,986	50·74
1820	298,335	69,630	30·45
1830	399,455	101,120	33·89
1840	501,793	102,338	25·62
1850	583,169	81,376	16·22
1860	628,279	45,110	7·74
1870	630,428	2,149	·34

Of the sixteen counties into which the State is divided, five only show an increase, while in eleven there has been a decrease since 1860. The ship-building counties, excepting Aroostook, show the largest decrease, the agricultural counties coming next, while the largest increase is shown in manufacturing localities. The thriving period of Maine, as far as population is concerned, was in the early part of the century, when it received a large immigration from the older New England States. Its percentage of growth has steadily decreased until it now barely exceeds one-third of one per cent. in a decade. The State will lose at least one Congressman, unless the whole number of members is increased under the new apportionment. There will also be a considerable readjustment of the political power of the different counties in the Legislature.

The Population of New Hampshire

has undergone the following changes since 1790:—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1790	141,899	....	....
1800	183,762	41,863	29·50
1810	214,360	30,598	16·65
1820	244,161	29,801	13·90
1830	269,328	25,167	10·31
1840	284,574	15,246	5·66
1850	317,976	33,402	11·74
1860	326,073	8,097	2·55
1870	318,300	(Dec.) 7,773	(Dec.) 2·38

Previous to 1860, no State in the Union had shown a decrease in population at the decennial enumerations, and New Hampshire is probably the only one which can now claim this retrograde honor. It is possible that an imperfect enumeration has had something to do with it, however.

The Population of Vermont

has exhibited the following fluctuations since 1790:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1790	85,416	....	....
1800	154,465	69,049	80·84
1810	217,713	63,248	40·95
1820	235,764	18,051	8·29
1830	280,652	44,888	19·04
1840	291,948	11,296	4·02
1850	314,120	22,172	7·59
1860	315,098	978	·31
1870	330,235	15,137	4·81

Vermont, it will be seen, had almost come to a stand still between 1850 and 1860, exhibiting during that period the smallest percentage of increase of any State in the Union, the States that came next in order being New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Maine. It has now taken a fresh start, and may hope to hold its own hereafter, through the development of its manufacturing interests.

The Six New England States.

The comparative population of the six New England States in 1860 and 1870 is shown in the table given below. Later returns from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have slightly modified the totals in these States since we gave the details:—

	1860.	1870.	Inc.	Per ct.
Maine	628,279	630,428	2,149	·34
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	(dec.) 7,773	(dec.) 2·38
Vermont	315,098	330,235	15,137	4·81
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,385	226,319	18·38
Rhode Island	174,620	217,356	42,736	24·48
Connecticut	460,147	537,468	77,321	16·81
Totals	3,135,283	3,491,172	355,889	11·35

By exchange of territory with Rhode Island since 1860, Massachusetts lost 3485 inhabitants, and Rhode Island gained an equal number. Taking this circumstance into account, the actual increase in Massachusetts since 1860 has been 229,804, or 18·72 per cent., and that of Rhode Island 39,251, or 22·04 per cent.

The following presents a general summary of the aggregate population of the six New England States at each decennial enumeration, with the increase and percentage during each decade, and the percentage of increase in the entire Union during the corresponding period:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.	Entire Inc. Per cent.
1790	1,009,823	....	....	....
1800	1,233,315	223,492	22·12	35·02
1810	1,471,891	238,576	19·35	36·45
1820	1,659,808	187,917	12·77	33·13
1830	1,954,717	294,909	17·77	33·49
1840	2,234,822	280,105	14·33	32·67
1850	2,728,116	493,294	22·07	35·87
1860	3,135,283	407,167	14·93	35·59
1870	3,491,172	355,889	11·35	....

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mozart's beautiful opera of *The Marriage of Figaro* will be represented this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, for which *Rip Van Winkle* is announced, and to-morrow evening the season will close with *Maritana*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Dr. Pangloss," in *The Heir-at-Law*, and "Waddilove," in the comedy of *Parents and Guardians*, or, as it has been rechristened, *The Fat Boy*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *The Fat Boy* and *The Flying Scud* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Jealous Wife* and the farce of *The Widow's Victim* will be represented this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit, for which occasion the comedy of *Love's Sacrifice* and the famous old melodrama of *The Miller and His Men* are announced. Mr. Hill is a favorite actor, and his friends will doubtless turn out in full force to-morrow evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. J. A. Oates will have a benefit this evening, when selections from the burlesques of the *Fair One with the Blonde Wig*, *Monsieur Choufleuri*, and the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given.

The same bill will be repeated to-morrow afternoon and evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. This show will give its last performances to-morrow afternoon and evening.

MR. WARNER'S CIRCUS, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, is now in full operation, with a first-rate corps of performers. A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Mons. D'Atalie, the "man with the iron jaw," and a number of other eminent performers will appear this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting performance of minstrelsy will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of Ethiopian comicalities, songs, dances, and burlesques will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some of their most interesting magical tricks at the Assembly Buildings this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT CONCERT HALL to-morrow evening Mons. Albert Garnier, the celebrated French billiard player will appear in a contest of skill with Mr. E. J. Plunkett, of this city. Mr. Garnier will execute a number of difficult fancy shots.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon, when an attractive programme will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

CERTIFICATE OF AN EMINENT CHEMIST.—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the SOZODONT, from an impartial sample purchased by me personally from a leading drug house of this city, but nothing of an injurious or objectionable character has been found in its composition.
JAMES G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist, No. 489 Broadway, New York,
Late Dr. James R. Chilton & Co.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure IrishMoss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

MARRIED.

FARLEY—GOFF.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Shadrach, of Altoona, ROBERT H. FARLEY to Miss CLARA GOFF, both of this city.

HUMPHRIES—PAUL.—On Tuesday, October 25, at St. Paul's M. E. Parsonage, No. 623 Catharine street, by Rev. W. J. Paxon, Mr. JOHN C. HUMPHRIES to Miss SUSAN PAUL, all of this city.

MORRIS—HARVY.—By the Rev. William Cathcart, November 24, Mr. JAMES W. MORRIS to Miss SALLIE V. HARVY, both of this city.

DIED.

GALLAGHER.—On the 24th instant, ANNE GALLAGHER, aged 90 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Osborne, No. 2327 Owen street, above Biddle.

DONNELL.—On the night of the 23d, ROBERT P. DONNELL, aged 24 years 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Griswold alley, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THAINE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.
Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.
TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each, and are for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 4t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA.
NOVEMBER 25, 1870.
A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CLUB
will be held at the
HALL OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION,
FIFTH Street, below ARCH, entrance on East North street,
SATURDAY EVENING,
November 26, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
It is important that every member of the Club interested in its welfare and prosperity should attend this meeting.
The committee appointed at the annual meeting in April last to revise the constitution and rules will make a full report, and by a systematic arrangement of the names every member will have and be protected in his right not only to vote, but to express his opinion for or against the revised rules.
On behalf of the Committee.
WM. J. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS, President.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary. 11 25 2t

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling.
President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.	
Gen. George G. Meade,	Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox,	Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,	11 18 fmw10t

DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1322 ARCH Street. 11 18 fmw5t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.
W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1870.
Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamers City of Brooklyn and Ville de Paris, will close at this office at 5 P. M. to-day.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.—Wonder is expressed at the beautiful LETTER PRESS COPIES taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

MISS CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK BEGS to announce that she will receive her pupils at No. 915 CLINTON Street on FRIDAY, where she will give Piano and Singing Lessons till further notice. 1t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 9

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
11 22 tf4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,

THIRD BELOW WALNUT,

50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,

CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT

Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,

OR FOR AN

Artisan Building.

11 19 2w

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART,
11 16 8t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DREDGES, SCOWS, AND ROW-BOATS.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 24, 1870.
Proposals are invited and will be received until 19 M., and will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 16th day of December, 1870, from persons wishing to purchase the four Dredge Boats, Susquehanna, Potomac, Patapsco, and Chesapeake, belonging to the United States, for the Patapsco river improvement; also, eleven Dumping Scows, marked by numbers from 1 to 11, inclusive; also, four Row-boats, marked by letters, from A to D, inclusive. Separate proposals will be received for single Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats, or for *lots* consisting of specified Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats.
The property can be seen upon application to the undersigned. Property to be delivered at once to purchaser upon payment of price in cash. Bidders who wish it can be present at the opening. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be *sealed* and *in duplicate*, and to be addressed to
Major WM. P. CRAIGHEAD,
Engineer Office,
11 25 6t Third story Union Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26] PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Issue $1,000,000 on 72½ miles of road, being at the rate of less than $14 000 per mile. Leased to the North Missouri Railroad Company, which guarantees the interest. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in gold, free of taxes. Price, 80 and accrued interest.
KURTZ & HOWARD,
11 25 ftuim No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

530 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 530
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is reqqired for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts,
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 25]

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

F. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26]

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,

SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK. tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
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Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13 fmw1

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 50 pages—it tells what and how to plant for *profit*. WM. PARRY,
11 11 fmw6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The December number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following list of articles:—"A Roving Commission;" "The Appian Way," a poem, by T. Buchanan Read; "Louie," a tale, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Florida: How to Go and Where to Stay," by J. P. Little; "The Real Condition of the South," by Edward A. Pollard; "Chit-Chat from Andalusia," by Florence Marryat; "Irene," a tale, part III; "To-day," a poem; "The Geysers of California," by J. F. Manning; "Cacoethes Scribendi, and What Came of It," a tale, by P. Thorne; "Expansion or Contraction?" by Hon. AmasaWalker; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," a novel, part VII, by Anthony Trollope; "A Vision of the Hour," a poem, by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "Our Monthly Gossip.—Parisiana—The late L. M. Gottschalk—A Letter from Ouida, etc;" "Literature of the Day.—Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations—Life and Times of David Zeisberger, etc."

From "Florida: How to Go and Where to Stay," by J. P. Little, we take this account of the Florida birds:—

Most persons imagine Florida to be really a flowery land, and that the whole country blooms with beauty and resounds with song. The description will apply only to spots; there is much of gloomy desolation, many swamps, many large sandy tracts covered with pine forests, many regions burdened with the most intolerable brushwood. And yet flowers do grow abundantly, and with the slightest care can be cultivated to the fullest luxuriance. Nowhere will labor be so well rewarded, and nowhere can so much beauty be created if man will toil. When Adam was employed in Paradise we are informed that he gave names to all the animals, but I am sure that it was Eve who named the birds and flowers. Every class of both can be found in Florida, and some are peculiar to the soil and climate.

You have, of course, the wild fowl in abundance—ducks and geese, swans and cranes, sea-gulls and gannets—sufficient in some places and at certain times to hide or at least cloud the sun. You have the wild turkey in plenty, and also that other turkey which proved too much for Prince Achille Murat, who was a first-rate cook as well as a good hunter, and boasted that he had cooked and eaten, and that he liked, every kind of bird except one:—"Zat was de turkey-boozard. I have tried him cook every way, and I do not like him, no matter how he is cook."

The paroquet is found in flocks, and sometimes in cages. It is a beautiful bird when seen dashing about among the green leaves and bright blossoms, with its brilliant plumage glistening in the sun; and it is also very good in a pie. But from its music may we be delivered; it sounds worse than a young beginner practicing Italian operas on an untuned piano. A cageful of paroquats is a comical sight; they are perpetually quarreling, cursing and swearing at a great rate, then making up in the most affectionate manner, and then commencing to quarrel again. The only way to keep them quiet is to cook them.

The beautiful red-bird is much sought after. I met a party of Germans regularly engaged in trapping them: they were shipped to Europe to exchange for canaries.

Mocking birds are abundant and troublesome in summer. They are very fond of grapes, always taking their wine in pills, and there is in and about St. Augustine quite an extensive grape culture, which renders it a very popular place in the season of ripening. Many invalids go there to use the grape-cure for consumption or dyspepsia during that season, and the mocking-birds are formidable rivals to the invalids. Probably they employ the grapes as a preventive. All the thin-skinned, delicate kinds are great favorites of theirs, and it is precisely these kinds that are most cultivated. The birds disapprove of the Scuppernong, and discourage its cultivation, because the skin is so tough that they cannot penetrate it, and the people accommodate themselves to the fancy of the birds. However, they remonstrate by shooting them: and one old fellow with no music in his soul informed me that he had killed nearly three hundred of these singing nuisances the preceding summer. Of course, the birds try to pay for their grapes by music, but this kind of coin is not considered current in St. Augustine, and such notes as they make are deemed worse than counterfeit among the grape-growers. The bird is, however, considered rather a dissipated character, and sets a bad example to the young people. I have always thought that a young man who can sing well is in great danger of falling into bad company, and is likely to acquire wild habits; and this bird is a case in point. He forages about, singing in his neighbor's vineyard while he robs him, until the berries of the Pride-of-China tree are ripe, and then he proceeds to have a regular frolic, acquires a habit of intoxication and gets as drunk as a lord. It is curious to see a flock of these birds at this time. They become perfectly tipsy, and fly round in the most comical manner, hiccoughing and staggering just like men, mixing up all sorts of songs, and interrupting each other in the most impudent manner, without any regard to the politeness and decorum that usually mark the intercourse of all well-bred society, whether of birds or men. They will fly about promiscuously, intrude on domestic relations, forget the way home, and get into each other's nests and families, just like the lords of creation. After the berries are all gone and the yearly frolic is over, they look very penitent, make many good resolutions, join the temperance society, and never indulge again until the next season comes round and the berries are ripe once more.

I do not think that naturalists have noticed this peculiarity, and I have the honor of calling their attention to my interesting contribution to natural history. I believe that this habit is peculiar to birds that sing, just as wine and song go together among men. It is only another proof that wine is a mocker. Probably the great power of this songster was first self-discovered in this manner: some clever bird found out the secret of song by getting very boozy on berries, and set the example to his fellows. Some feathered Bacchus is doubtless still remembered in the groves as the first introducer of music and wine. And I doubt not that if we could comprehend their language we should find that the birds still chant his praises in a joyful chorus, regularly transmitted from generation to generation. Why should not birds have their traditions, and hand down in song the history of their race? Their chronicles are probably more veracious than our own.

There are many other birds: the varieties are too numerous even to mention. The reader may exercise his own imagination, leaving out only the snow-bird and the condor.

The large brown curlew is a very pleasant bird on the table. He is as large as a young chicken and very shy. The sportsman watches on the shore in the evening as the birds fly homeward, digs a hole in the sand, lies down in it and waits for a shot. He sometimes, however, catches rheumatism as well as birds, and then is very apt to forswear a curlew diet.

There is also a large white crane, five feet in height and with a tremendous sweep of wing—strong enough, too, to break a man's arm if he should attempt to seize the bird when wounded. The only part eaten is the breast, which corresponds in muscular development with his powerful wing. Kill the bird, skin it with one knife and cut out the flesh with another: you cannot distinguish the taste from venison. Two knives are used because of the disagreeable fishy odor and taste which lie in the oily skin.

But the most useful thing that flies in the Florida woods is the humming-bird. In the summer and among the the flowers it looks like a floating gem of the most exquisite jeweller's work. Nothing can exceed its beauty, and no one can describe it.

"THE ATLANTIC."

The contents of the December number of the *Atlantic* are as follows:—

"Confessions of a Patent Medicine Man," Ralph Keeler; "The Prayer-Seeker," John G. Whittier; "Oldtown Fireside Stories," Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Resemblances between the Buddhist and the Roman Catholic Religions," L. Maria Child; "Joseph and his Friend," XII, Bayard Taylor; "A Strip of Blue," Lucy Larcom; "Black Christmas at Dix Cove;" "Travelling Companions," II, Henry James, Jr.; "A Plea for Silence," H. T. Tuckerman; "Afoot on Colorado Desert," Stephen Powers; "Father Blumhardt's Prayerful Hotel;" "Rudolph: a Monograph," Barnet Phillips; "Indian Summer," Frances Lee Pratt; "The Miracle Play of 1870, in Bethlehem, New Hampshire," H. H.; "Flitting," W. D. Howells; "A Virginian in New England Thirty-five Years Ago," IV; "John Bull at Feed," W. J. Stillman; "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From Ralph Keeler's "Confessions of a Patent Medicine Man" we make this extract:—

My corn-salve was made of potash and gum-arabic. It would do its work in five minutes, but of course it made the foot outrageously sore afterward. This was a matter of very little inconvenience to me, because my business required me to be moving continually from place to place. I always managed to get out of town on the flood tide of my reputation as an effective chiropodist. It will be easily believed that I did not acquire my skill and self-reliance as an operator all at once. My corn-salve grew in my confidence from the feet it fed on. You think that is a queer expression? You cannot, then, be aware of the corrosive nature of potash. Well, sir, experience and special knowledge are everything in one's business. I will confess that I was nervous before my first patient. The salve had never been tried, and a friend told me I had better not try it. But my subject was a good one, and rather an anomaly, too, in life. I think you hardly ever heard before of a poor shoemaker with corns. That describes my first patient. I mustered up courage at last, and flourished an old razor at him with quite a professional air for a youth of sixteen. The job was not as neat a one as I learned to do afterward, but still it gave temporary satisfaction; and I sold that shoemaker two boxes of the salve.

And thus I went about over a wide extent of territory, leaving I know not what number of sore feet behind me. I have no better idea how much more pedal distress I might have worked on a credulous community, had it not been for an accident which, at the end of a couple of years, overtook me in my career. I had left a great quantity of my salve and lozenges stowed away in a town which I was then making my headquarters. They were carefully packed, I remember, in neat paper boxes. On my return, after an unusually long trip, I found that the infernal potash had eaten up the paper boxes, and, making its devouring way to my cough-lozenges, had involved my whole stock in one agglomerate mass of ruin.

Out of my temporary despair, however, sprang a lucky inspiration. You have doubtless heard much of the happy elasticity of youth. There is, I grant, something available in that, but I found something a great deal better for my business in the rapid growth and physical changes of that period of my life. The fact is, I had grown and altered so in appearance since I had first started out with my corn-salve, that at the time of this appalling accident no one of my first patients would have recognized me from a mere surgical acquaintance of two years before. I may say here, in fact, that these repeated changes in my physical appearance, aided by the cropping of my hair, or the abandoning of it to excessive length, and at last by the coming of my beard, were, all through my early experiences, of untold advantage to me. Thus, in the course of time, I became personally acquainted with all the people who could be duped in a given region of country, and with every new project or nostrum I returned unrecognized to them over and over again. Now out of the potashes of the agglomerate ruin of my entire stock in trade sprang, Phœnix-like, a lucky inspiration, as I have before said, without the present indifferent joke, which is altogether accidental. While contemplating my irretrievable loss I conceived the idea of a patent pain-killer, which I would go about selling to cure the sores left by my corn-salve.

As a general thing, money, or, *I* should say, the want of it, gets the immortal work out of first-class brains. I read the substance of that remark in a newspaper; or was it a magazine? It doesn't matter; I believe it, and I verified it in the production of that pain-killer; that's enough. Well, sir, the project worked to a charm. I commenced operations, of course, in almost the exact traces of my former chiropodal exploits. It was not long, therefore, till I came upon my first patient, the shoemaker. I began cautiously to extol the stomachic virtues of my medicine, and gradually led up to its external application. It was good, I assured him, for bruises, sprains—still keeping my eye stealthily on his, from under my hat, to catch any faint gleam of recognition—bruises, sprains, wounds, sores—

"On the feet?" asked he, interrupting me in my catalogue of positive cures.

"Certainly; better for the feet than for anything else."

"Well, I have sore feet, and that's the fact," said the shoemaker. "You see there was a rogue of a fellow around here a couple of years ago curing corns, and he made my feet so— If I ever catch the villain I'll use a strap on him; that's what I'll do."

I now felt sure, I need scarcely add, that my former patient did not recognize me, and so I sold him two bottles of pain-killer to cure the sores I had made two years before.

It was not, perhaps, a remarkable fact that my pain-killer went faster than my painmaker, the corn-salve. I did a thriving business in this—so thriving, indeed, that I gradually caught up, as I may say, with the intervening time between the sale of the latter and former articles. That is, my earlier traces became so recent that my disguise grew perilous. But there was such a demand for the pain-killer that I went on, notwithstanding the danger. One day, however, I encountered a sturdy young fellow upon whose feet I had operated not very long before. In his eagerness for relief he was in the act of purchasing it at my hands, when, suddenly recognizing me, he changed his mine and gave me a sound thrashing instead.

That put an end to the pain-killer business. I returned considerably bruised to my headquarters, and set all my energies to work on the invention of something less perilous to others as well as myself. I may say here that I always kept the little town which I have called my headquarters open to me as an asylum, by leaving it and its immediate neighborhood free from all my medical and surgical experiments. The result of my arduous creative thought culminated this time in a paste to make old razor strops new. It professed to do its rejuvenating work by a simple application; yet it did not sell very well. From the very nature of things I did not have the credulous woman half of the world to work upon; they had little or no interest in superannuated razor-strops. It was this consideration more than any other, I think, which inspired me with the brilliant afterthought of changing the name of my paste into that of a healing salve. Thus the same article became at once endowed with universal curative virtues, and became also the professed desideratum of all human nature. I suppose it would not be modest in me to say that my salve was too good for its original purpose. It is at least true that, if it failed upon razor-strops, it succeeded admirably upon mankind. You will hardly believe me when I tell you, but still it is also true, that, by means of an incipient beard and my hair grown long, and of a broad-brimmed slouch hat, as a disguise, I sold a box of my celebrated healing salve to that same innocent shoemaker who has already twice figured as my customer. Owing to my pain-killer, or the recuperative nature of his healthy frame, his feet were about well; and I am glad to add that there was nothing in my healing salve that would materially prevent his ultimate recovery.

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Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7 75; Nut, $6 50.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.

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RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 5:20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10 35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6 35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

WINER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follow:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9 40 P. M
" " Williamsport		7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		12 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8 35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		9 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6 25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7 50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10 00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 40 A. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 28th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Third street, from the north curb line of Susquehanna avenue to the sewer in Diamond street, said sewer to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 11 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, November 20, 1870, The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	12:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:20 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.

No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *uncqualled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3 00

" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A.M.
Way, Reading, and Allentown	7:30	Pottstown Accom...	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8:15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10:30
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3:30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4:30
Pottstown Accom...	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7:00
Reading & Potts. Acc	4:45	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 4:00 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 10:50 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12:00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½

THE TAJ-MAHAL.

An English architect, Mr. W. Emerson, lately read, at a meeting of the British Institute of Architects, a paper describing the famous Taj-Mahal at Agra, in India, the tomb of Nour-Mahal, "the Light of the Harem," the heroine of Moore's popular poem. He says that of all the places he has ever seen, either in the East or the West, "I unhesitatingly affirm that Agra and the Taj-Mahal stand pre-eminent in the impression made on my mind.

"Venice, with its Grand Canal and Saint Mark's numerous palaces, and art works; Constantinople and the Bosphorus, with the Sta.-Sophia and Sulieman Mosques; Cairo, with its beautiful Hassan and interesting Tooloun Mosques, picturesque streets, and Coptic churches, and ruins, and the huge, ugly pyramids; and Bejapore, with its big dome and elaborate Ebrahim Roza, all fall into the shade contrasted with Agra and its Taj-Mahal. Its romantic situation, dazzling brilliancy, excessive elaboration, and the particularly refined though lavish display of wealth in its ornamentation, make it, beyond all others, a place in which a cold-blooded Caucasian can perhaps realize somewhat of the poetical and luxurious feeling of the voluptuous Easterns."

The Taj-Mahal was built about the year 1040 of the Hegira, or 1662 A. D., during the latter years of the reign of Kurreem Shah, the fifth of the Mogul emperors, grandson of the great Akbar, and son of Jehaugir. He is more commonly known by his assumed title of Shah Jehan, signifying the King of Worlds. It was erected as a tomb for his wife, the Begum Ungeman Bunnoo, whose title was Moomtaz Mahal, daughter of Azif Khan, and granddaughter of the Nawab Eitmadowla. She was also called Taj-Mahal, and Nour-Mahal, which means "the Light of the Harem," or "Palace." She had four sons and four daughters; the youngest daughter's name was Dhahur Arra, at whose birth Taj-Mahal died. Shah Jehan was exceedingly fond of her, and on her death-bed he promised two things; first, that he would never marry again; and, second, that he would build for her so magnificent a tomb that it should surpass all others the world ever saw.

The tomb is erected on the left bank of the river Jumna, and Shah Jehan's intention was to have erected another for himself of equal splendor, on the opposite bank, connecting the two by a bridge, with silver railings, so that after death their souls might be enabled to hold spiritual communion with each other. He went so far as to put in the foundations of the second, when his demise put a stop to further proceedings, and he is, in consequence, by the side of his wife in her tomb, her sarcophagus occupying the central position.

The Taj buildings altogether form a parallelogram. They consist of the Taj proper, placed on a raised dais of white marble, some twenty feet high and three hundred feet square, situated in the centre of the end of the parallelogram, immediately overlooking the Jumna, and flanked on each side by red sandstone buildings, separated from the raised dais by courts about four hundred feet wide, paved with marbles, laid in geometrical patterns. One of these buildings is a mosque; the other is of no use, but for its architectural effect in contrasting and grouping with the Taj, and is called by the natives the Jawab, which means "answer," and very well describes its meaning and use. This mosque and Jawab are of red sandstone and white and black marbles, and inlaid with precious stones, something similar in design to the entrance gateway to be presently described. On the floor of this Jawab are outlines of the dome and finials, and some other portions of the Taj, cut in the pavement for the men to work from.

As one drives into the outer court-yard, and pulls up opposite the grand entrance, the beauty and magnificence of the place immediately strike him. The gateway is two stories in height; in elevation, it has a large and deep central recess, a semi-octagon, domed over, and flanked on either side by two smaller recesses, those on the upper floors forming galleries, and with large octagonal turrets at the extreme angles, surmounted by domes supported on columns and arches. The grand centre arch is also surmounted by a row of eleven little domes, on columns and arches, and flanked by slender minarets; the effect of these is particularly beautiful. It is built of red sandstone, inlaid with white and black marbles. The gateway forms a square room, with large entrance arches on two sides, the outside one being hung with gates, and on the two sides smaller doorways leading to rooms on either side, and to a staircase, which leads to the galleries over these smaller doors. A seat runs round the room, and on one side is a platform for the use of servants, soldiers, and gatekeepers. The lower part of the wall has a dado, formed of panels of white marble, enclosed by a border of inlaid white and black marble, in a zigzag pattern. Over and at the sides of the smaller side doors are the peculiar little arched recesses used for placing lamps in at the time of a festival. The friezes are inlaid with sentences from the Koran. This gateway is domed over, faced internally with white choonam (or plaster), and ornamented with black lines, radiating from the centre, which accentuate the raised ridges dividing the little hollowed spaces forming the surface ornamentation of the interior of the dome. The gates themselves are of teak, covered with a plating of bronze, with a raised pattern on it, in shape a mixture of a quatrefoil and rectilinear figure. Through this gateway, at the end of a long avenue of cypress trees, the centre of the avenue being occupied by marble fountains, basins, and flower-beds, the Taj-Mahal, dazzling the eyes with its whiteness, is seen. There is almost every description and variety of flower, and on a hot day the cool sound of the water, trickling along the little aqueducts which carry it to all parts of the grounds, the shady walks, and parts of the paths arched over by creepers, covered with flowers of most gorgeous colors, and the mango, guava, orange, lime and loquat trees, combine to make it a most pleasant resort. Leaving the gardens, and ascending a flight of marble steps, and crossing the platform of white marble, which, in the bright sun, dazzles the eyes, you enter the Taj itself.

The contrast between the bright light outside and the solemn gloom inside is so great that for some minutes you can see nothing. Gradually this wears off, and one sees tolerably well. The plan is an irregular octagon outside, while the centre room is a regular octagon, recessed on each side, and sixty feet in diameter and eighty feet in height, with circular rooms in each angle of the building, connected by passages running all round the centre apartment. Under this centre apartment is a crypt or small chamber, in which are the sarcophagi that really contain the bodies of Shah Jehan and Taj-Mahal. The centre portion of the inner apartment is screened off, and contains the show-tombs, on which the natives strew flowers, etc.

The building is two stories high, the centre room running up the whole height of both stories. Access can also be had to the roof, which is flat, and has four smaller domes, supported on piers and arches, one over each corner circular apartment. The centre chamber is surmounted by a double dome; the one forming the ceiling being about eighty feet from the ground, and the upper one being about two hundred and sixty feet high, and is the principal feature in a distant view of the Taj group. The external elevation of the four principal sides is the same; also the four angle-fronts are the same design.

In the centre rises the huge bulbous dome, which forms the grand central feature of the Taj. It springs from a plain, straight, circular shaft, which rises to about the height of the tops of smaller domes. A plain twisted bead-mould marks the springing. The peculiarity of this and other Mussulman domes in India is the bulbous shape obtained by making them swell out considerably beyond the springing line. This dome is topped by a huge gilded finial, with a golden crescent. The walls are mainly built of red sandstone, but completely encased with white marble. This is not done in the veneering fashion of Italy and Egypt. Each slab of marble is four, six, or even eight inches in thickness.

One general feature in the ornamentation of the Taj is the inlaid black marble. Every angle, arch, panel, recess, in fact the outline of each component part, is marked by black marble, either one, two, three or more inches in breadth, according to the size or importance of the detail requiring accentuation.

Probably the greatest ornaments to and most perfect pieces of work in connection with the Taj are the four minarets at the corners. They are about two hundred feet high, and about twenty feet in diameter at the base; but the proportion of these is so subtle that the slightest alteration, by either increasing or decreasing the diameter or taper or height one feels would immediately spoil their effect. They are most elegant, but have not the starved appearance of the minarets of Egypt, Constantinople, and Delhi. They are three stages in height. At each stage a light balcony, supported on cantilevers, runs round the tower, and they are surmounted by domes on gilt columns and foiled Saracenic arches and gilt finials. Winding stairs take one to the summit, to which stairs access is obtained by means of square-headed doors.

The mausoleum itself is ornamented to a height of about six feet, with panels, forming a sort of dado, edged with a border of inlaid work in semi-precious stones of various colors, and each panel being carved in relief with flowers growing out of pots—the lotus, rose, etc. The carving of these is very beautiful, finished as finely, and as polished in every little detail, as any Italian work, and with all the freshness of detail and arrangement of mediæval art. Around the arches the Koran is illuminated in black. In this manner, it is said, the whole Koran is inscribed on the Taj walls. The spandrels of the arches are inlaid with a flowing ornament, of graceful design, in semi-precious stones. The angle-shafts, forming minarets, have zigzag lines inlaid in black marble. Under the parapet is a running pattern, also inlaid; and in the parapet itself is an inlaid pattern, of bold design, in colored stones.

Were it not for the elaborate inlaid work, which partakes more of the nature of jewelry than of architecture, this building would be the simplest in the world, but very effective, nevertheless; first, of course, owing to its grouping and proportion. Then its large, broad, plain surfaces are undisturbed in their repose by any projecting mouldings, while the cool, delicate shadows in the large arched recesses cause quite a sufficient balance between light and shade.

One thing that lends a most peculiar charm to this tomb is the wonderful delicacy of the shadows, caused by the strong reflected lights. The pavement of the raised dais being all white marble, it reflects in so powerful a manner that it reduces the depth of all the shadows by quite a half, if not by more.

The interior is, in the same manner as the outside, ornamented with a carved and inlaid dado; but the carving is richer, and the inlaying more elaborate.

The dome, which is very dark, is covered all over with the pattern peculiar to Indian Mussulman architecture, which is formed by lines radiating from the centre, crossways, and the spaces thus formed (which of course increase in size as the lines approach the springing of the dome) are hollowed; by this means the radiating lines are in reality formed by the ridges dividing the hollowed spaces. This is often elaborated to such an extent that it is impossible for the eye to follow the pattern.

But the most wonderful and elaborate part of all are the tombs and the screen enclosing them, all of purest white marble. The screen encloses an octagonal space. Each side of the octagon is divided into three bays; the centre bay of the side facing the entrance door is an archway into the enclosure; all the other bays are like to each other, and of similar design to the part at the side of the arch. At each angle, and between each bay, are posts supporting perforated screens, each of a single slab of marble. It is very Italian in feeling. An eighth portion of it contains the whole design; this is reversed and turned upside down to form the whole screen. It is the most elaborate piece of marble perforation in the world, and is polished all over; both sides are finished alike. The screens are surmounted with a sort of balustrade of carved and inlaid work.

But the most extraordinary part is the inlaid work on the pure white marble posts, rails, arch, and tombs. The tombs, both in the enclosure and in the crypt below, are simple parallelograms about two feet high, with a small sarcophagus in the centre of each, on a plinth formed of two cymatium members, and fillets, and the top slab having an ogee mould. The inlaid work is most elaborate, representing all sorts of flowers, worked in semi-precious stones—the stones carefully picked for each particular leaf, so that all shading and drawing of leaves is obtained by the graduated natural color or marks in the stones themselves. At the side of the central tomb is the following inscription, in Persian: "The splendid tomb of Unjeman Bunnoo Begum, whose title was Moomtaz Mahal, was made in 1040 of the Hegira;" and on the side of the other is: "The magnificent tomb of the king, inhabitant of the two heavens, Kidwan and Knool, the most sublime sitter on the throne of Illeeyn (i. e., starry heavens), dweller in Firdoos (i. e., Paradise). Shah Jehan Badsne Gazee, peace to his remains, heaven is for him. His death took place the 26th day of Rujub, in the year 1076 of the Hegira. From this transitory world eternity has carried him off to the next."

In some of the roses, which are no bigger than a franc, there are thirty pieces of stone, and the jointing is generally scarcely visible. It is, in fact, jewelry.* Indeed, in the centres of the flowers on the head of the tomb there were originally large emeralds and rubies, but these were stolen during the Mahratta wars. The ornament is in some places of a flowing pattern; in others, like little trees in full bloom, with magnificent flowers. The colors of the stones are arranged with such taste, and the effect is so quiet, that it is only after looking about for some time that one finds out what it is that gives the interior such a rich appearance.

One striking peculiarity of the interior is the echoing of even the slightest sound. A musical note echoes and re-echoes through the dome, gradually and softly dying away. The natives believe these voices to belong to the unseen heavenly bodies who watch over Nour Jehan and her husband. "The most delicious harmony I ever heard," says Mr. Emerson, "was some singing by ladies in this tomb. The interior has the most solemn effect on one's mind; there is an amount of pathos in it that causes feelings in a sensitive person much the same as reading an affecting, melancholy love story, so much so that it almost forces tears to one's eyes."

The whole cost is said to have been about fifteen million dollars. It took seventeen years in building, and the labor was all forced, the workmen being kept on a daily allowance of rice. Orientals say it was built by one Iza Mahmoud, an architect sent from Turkey to Shah Jehan for the purpose. Others say a French architect, named Austin de Bordeaux, designed it. As to whether purely Oriental, or in some measure European, Mr. Emerson says he should be afraid to give a decided opinion. "I think there is much of Italian feeling in the screen, and also in the four minarets, and some details of the cantilevers. But then, at Bejapore and other places in India I thought the same with regard to many details, and no one seems to doubt that the art of Bejapore is merely Oriental. Still it is possible that Italian artists may have had something to do with it in detail; and, I believe, in some old manuscript accounts mention is made of payments to a foreign artist. But this may have alluded to Iza Mahmoud, or Persian artists. It was built at a time when Italians were to be found all over the world, fleeing from ducal tyranny, and some may have found their way into the centre of India; and they could have ingratiated themselves in no more favorable manner with the luxurious Mogul emperors than by assistance in the art of magnificent building."—*Appleton's Journal.*

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3 2 tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17 tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

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Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.
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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

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INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603 08	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	49,098 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	201,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,060	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,269,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,923,557 50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
	Real Estate	$55,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	23,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... 581,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,598
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,883 24

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,883 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Burzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.
3 15

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Closing Sale Nos. 1002 and 1004 Arch street.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, Manufactured by John A. Henkels.
On Monday Morning.
Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock. This stock comprises a general assortment of first-class furniture in oil, varnish, and ebony finish, manufactured by John A. Henkels, expressly for his warerooms sales, and warranted; sale peremptory. Mr. Henkels is about removing to Thirteenth and Chesnut sts. 11 23 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
November 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
DARBY ROAD, Twenty-seventh ward—Building Lot.
BROAD AND THOMPSON STREETS, S. W. corner—Elegant brownstone Residence.
CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 205 and 207—Two iron front Stores.
TENTH AND PINE, N. W. corner—Business Location, three-story brick Residence.
WALNUT STREET, No. 2028—Elegant brownstone Residence.
BENSON STREET, No. 329, Camden, N. J.—Brick Dwelling.
BROAD STREET, above Thompson—Large Lot.
WYALUSING STREET, West of Forty-seventh street—Brick Dwelling.
CHERRY STREET, No. 319—Three brick Dwellings.
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, above Haverford—Four brick Cottages.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 816—Brick Dwelling.
TARR STREET, Nos. 909 and 913—Two brick Dwellings.
COATES STREET, No. 1035—Modern brick Dwelling.
OLIVE STREET, No. 1030—Brick Dwelling.
WEST STREET, Nos. 732, 734, and 736—Three brick Dwellings.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 764—Brick Dwelling.
SEVENTH AND MORRIS STREETS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
CANTRELL STREET, No. 910—Store and Dwelling.
CAMAC STREET, No. 2017—Modern Dwelling.
112 shares Consolidation National Bank.
59 shares Spruce and Pine Sts. Passenger Railway.
100 shares Schuylkill Passenger Railway Co.
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.
75 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co.
$1500 Union Passenger Railroad.
$2000 Central Passenger Railway.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship.
206 shares Mettaline Land Co., Lake Superior.
166 shares Reliance Mining Co., Michigan.
5 shares Eastern Penn'a Agricultural Society.
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
59 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
100 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
28 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
19 shares State Bank of Camden, N. J. 11 25 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 902 Girard avenue.
STOCK OF GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, ETC.
Also, PLATFORM AND FIVE SETS COUNTER SCALES, LARGE ICE CHEST, MARBLE TOP COUNTER, FIXTURES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 902 Girard avenue, will be sold the Stock and Store Fixtures of a Family Grocery Store. 11 23 2t
Open early on morning of sale for examination.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 22 4t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, [11 23 4t
November 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 25 5t
December 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liber

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The First Sale of Pews—A Large Attendance of Spectators—Spirited Bidding—Sixty-three Pews Realize a Premium of over $3000.

In accordance with the announcement, the first sale of pews in the new Arch Street M. E. Church came off on Wednesday evening last, in the church building, at Broad and Arch streets. The attendance of spectators, although the bidding on the occasion was confined strictly to what are known as scrip-holders, was very large, and many amusing incidents occurred during the progress of the sale. The following were the purchasers, with the number of the pews, the value of the pew, and the premium paid:—

No.	Price.	Premium.
103—J. B. McCreary	$2500	$250·00
101— " "	2500	260·00
99—W. C. Allison	2500	240·00
12—Jos. Cox	2500	200·00
49—S. S. White	2500	210·00
38— " "	2500	220·00
105—John Whiteman	2500	230·00
97—John A. Wright	2500	220·00
167—W. C. Allison	2500	170·00
36—L. Brown	2500	160·00
117—A. M. Burton	900	100·00
94—George Russell	1600	80·00
96—J. M. Longacker	1880	80·00
104—J. M. Maris, Sr.	2000	60·00
92— — Maddox	1400	80·00
114—E. D. Wolff	1200	50·00
126—J. M. Maris, Sr.	1000	50·00
127—H. Bryan	1000	50·00
124—J. B. McCreary	1000	45·00
113—Jesse Reynolds	1500	45·00
91—G. A. Johns	2000	50·00
89—J. R. White	1700	45·00
130—George Quinn	850	45·00
30—J. B. McCreary	2000	35·00
88—G. P. Filling	1000	30·00
134—Thomas Tucker	500	25·00
135—W. H. G. Morrell	550	15·00
129—J. A. Hopkins	900	15·00
8—F. C. Garrigues	550	10·00
9— — Buzby	660	10·00
131—E. Hopkins	750	15·00
121— — Barnes	600	10·00
132—H. Rhoads	650	10·00
128—J. F. Keene	1000	11·00
100— "	2000	11·00
123— — Diekes	1000	11·00
122—Mrs. Taylor	900	7·50
106—J. Whiteman	2000	5·00
79—D. Beitler	800	5·00
125—The Church	1000	5·00
33— "	2000	5·00
11—Robert Holbrook	850	5·00
118— — Butler	900	5·00
102—J. B. McCreary	2000	2·00
135— "	500	2·00
14— "	1000	2·00
16— "	1000	2·00
39— "	2000	2·00
44— "	2500	2·00
46— "	2500	2·00
12— "	900	2·00
34— "	2500	2·00
35— "	2000	2·00
86— "	1200	2·00
84—J. N. Robinson	800	2·00
82— "	700	2·00
81—J. B. McCreary	900	2·00
136— "	400	2·00
10— "	750	2·00
98— "	2000	2·00
120—Miss Hunter	600	1·00
90—J. B. McCreary	1200	1·00
87 "	1400	1·00
Total, 63 pews	$90,400	$4192·50

Thomas H. Martin, of the firm of Martin Brothers, auctioneers, No. 704 Chesnut street, officiated as auctioneer, and it is a worthy fact to mention that the labor of this firm was done gratuitously. Previous to starting the sale, Mr. Martin explained the terms. It was a sale of the choice pews, for which none could bid other than a scrip-holder. Those who are known by that title are the ones who subscribed to the erection of the church. On subscribing they received scrip representing in value the amounts set opposite their names. This scrip is only redeemable in the purchase of pews. This will explain why John B. McCreary, Esq., appears so prominent in the above sale. He subscribed $60 000 cash, and the only return financially he will receive for that amount is in the purchase of sittings, so that the only money actually received by the church on the occasion of this sale was the premium paid for the choice locations—the valuation having been previously settled upon by a committee, whose idea was that the receipts of the sale of the pews on the first floor should cover the cost of the edifice. The bidding on the premiums was decidedly active, and the receipts in some instances were four and five hundred per cent. above what had been anticipated. The next sale which will be open to all competitors, will come off on Thursday evening next at the same place.

MEETING OF THE CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD CO.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesnut Hill Railroad Company was held this morning at eleven o'clock, in Room 23 Merchants' Exchange, Joseph Patterson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. H. K. Smith acted as Secretary.

The subject of the leasing of the road to the Reading Railroad was considered. The lease was read, and also a resolution of approval from the Board of Directors.

Mr. Edward Trotter offered a resolution approving of the action of the Board of Directors and confirming the lease.

This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. H. Weil offered a resolution rescinding and annulling the present lease of this company with the Philadelphia and Norristown Company, whenever that company and the Reading Railroad Company assented to. This was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the road was then passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

LARCENY CASES.—John Quinman was arrested this morning by Policeman Harra, of the Seventh district, upon the charge of the larceny of $45 from the money-drawer of Bernard Carr's tavern, at Beach and Brown streets. The accused was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held to bail to answer.

Jacob Harrold was arrested by Sergeant Gilchrist this morning at St. John and Willow streets, upon the charge of the larceny of a watch and other articles from a boarding-house on Fourth street, above Girard avenue. The theft, it is alleged, was committed some six weeks ago. Jacob was locked up for a hearing at the Central Station.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Henry Zingle (colored) was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets last night, upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. In his possession was found a dirk knife. The prisoner was held to bail to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

The same magistrate has held a colored man named Charles Bumbrey to answer a similar charge. He was arrested at Fifth and Pine streets last night by Policeman Moore, and in his possession was found a black-jack.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning John Hagey, a farmer of Montgomery county, was saved from drowning by Policeman McCormick. The countryman was in charge of a team of horses attached to a lime wagon, and was driving down the wharf at Vine street on the Schuylkill. He mistook the landing for Market street, and labored under the impression that he was about to cross the bridge. John was intoxicated at the time, and was not in a fit condition to manage his horses. He was arrested and fined.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY propose to push forward as energetically as possible the project for a line of American steamers between this port and Europe. The steamship committee of the railroad company, who have the matter in hand, is composed of the following:—E. C. Knight, chairman, S. T. Bodine, John Rice, Wistar Morris, Washington Butcher, Lewis Elkin, and Josiah Bacon, with whom are associated Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, President of the company, and Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Robert Spidell, colored, is driver of a wagon. This morning he took possession of the Union Railway track all the way from Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets down to Twelfth street. He refused to turn out of the track for the driver of one of the cars, and reaching Twelfth street he halted suddenly, thereby injuring the horse attached to the railway car. Robert was arrested and held by Alderman Massey to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Policeman Smith, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, made a narrow escape from death yesterday during the attack on the colored regiments at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets. A flying ball penetrated his coat-collar, and making a circuit of three or four inches, came out and lodged in the doorway of a dwelling close by.

STABLE ON FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning the stable occupied by Cummings & Stokes, on Kater street, above Fifteenth, and owned by Mr. Henry Donohue, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished by policemen and some citizens. The damage done is not serious.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Arthur Green, colored, was arrested last night, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Lombard street, above Seventh. It appears that a fight was in progress on the premises last night and murder was cried. Green had a hearing before Alderman Beishaw, and was held to bail to answer.

THEFT OF A CHAIR.—Michael Kelly, for the larceny of a chair from Mr. John George, residing at No. 1209 Carpenter street, has been held to bail by Alderman Bonsall.

AID FOR THE SHENANDOAH SUFFERERS.—The following subscriptions have been made to the fund for the relief of the Shenandoah Valley sufferers:—

Thomas A. Scott	$1000
Brooke, Colket & Co.	50
William Massey	100
John F. Ohl	10
B. K. Jamison	50
Board of Brokers	250
Total	$1460

The committee of the Commercial Exchange will sit daily at No. 421 Walnut street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

THE HEATH GUARDS.—This crack military organization of Pittsburg, under an escort of the Fire Zouaves, this morning visited many of the public places of interest in the city. They arrived here yesterday as a guard to Major-General A. S. Pearson, of the 18th Division of the N. G. of Pa.

WOUNDED MAN ARRESTED.—Sidney Eastman, who was shot and slightly injured during the riot at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets yesterday, has been arrested upon the charge of rioting, and held to bail to answer.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Patrick Toner, residing at Summerville, near Germantown, celebrated Thanksgiving Day by beating his wife. He was arrested and put under $800 bail by Alderman Waterhouse.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—An investigation recently instituted has disclosed the fact that there are 344 deaf and dumb people in this city. Of these 210 are in charitable institutions.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wfm8 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety. WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer, 11 22 tl 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF BLANKETS FOR FAMILY USE,

Comprising all the most desirable makes, which have been bought at a reduction, and will be sold cheap.

On hand, a lot of 11-4 WHITE BLANKETS, slightly imperfect, at $3·50 per pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, 11 23 3t Above Willow.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from	$5·00 to $8·00
Astrachan sets from	6·00 to 9·00
Ermine sets from	5·00 to 8·00
Best Royal Ermine sets from	15·00 to 25·00
Mink Sable sets from	12·00 to 30·00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from	40·00 to 75·00
Russian Sable sets from	75·00 upwards

and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at

JOHN DAVIS', No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET. 11 23 wfm1mrp Above Market.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT Street, 6 21 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 1222 CHESNUT Street, 11 16 mwf tl 1 PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART, No. 635 MARKET STREET, 9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Ministerial Crisis.

Resignation of John Bright.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bright Resigns from the British Ministry.

LONDON, Nov. 25—2·30 P. M.—(Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—The markets at this hour are depressed and excited on rumors of a more warlike aspect in the East. John Bright has resigned, and Earl Granville has just proceeded by special train to Windsor to confer with the Queen.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Convicts Pardoned

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Governor Claflin has pardoned Farrell and McLain, who in 1865 were convicted of robbery and sentenced each to 25 years in the State Prison.

The usual Thanksgiving dinner and relaxation were given to the State convicts yesterday.

Fire in Boston.

The building No. 251 Washington street was destroyed by fire last night, and the occupants suffered severely in loss of goods. Among the losers are Christopher Kirmes, hair worker; W. P. Hornor, window shades; Brown, Pickett & Co., millinery goods, and Branagan & Co., cloths. Loss $15,000 to $20,000.

Suicide in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 25.—William H. Wood, a well-known broker, hanged himself this morning.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reported Railway Sale Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The reported sale of the Central Utah Railroad to the Central Pacific is denied on the best authority.

Thanksgiving Day

will be observed to-morrow and business will be generally suspended.

The Treasure Shipments

to New York per railroad last week were $36,000, all in bullion, principally silver.

A Defaulting Secretary.

Secretary Stewart, of the San Jose Gas Company, has absconded, and is said to be a defaulter in a large amount.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bids for U. S. Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—There were seventeen proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $2,983,050, at from 106·54 to 107·09. The awards will be $1,000,000, at from 106·54 to 106·64.

MEXICO.

The Free Zone Question Before the Mexican Congress—The Vote on the Subject.

MEXICO, Nov. 11.—On the 5th of this month the Congress of Mexico passed the law not only continuing the "free zone" within the limits it has already occupied, but extending it to Lampazos and Cerralco, two interior towns in the State of Nuevo Leon. The fifty-third article in the new Tariff bill under discussion authorizes what is known as the free zone by the reading public, the text of which, as it has just passed the Congress of Mexico, by a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven, is as follows:—

Article 53. Foreign goods destined for consumption in the following cities—Matamoros, Reynosa, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Monterey, Laredo, in Tamaulipas, in the district of Rio Grande, in Coahuila, Lampazos, and Cerralco, in Nuevo Leon; Presidio del Norte and Paso del Norte, in Chihuahua—shall be free from all duties except municipal.

The greater portion of three days was occupied by Mr. Romero, Secretary of the Treasury, in combating the bill and attempting to secure its abolishment, but in vain. The opposition to these deputies was too strong, and a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven was rolled up without much apparent effort.

Secretary Romero, among other things, replied as follows to Mr. Guzman, who favored the continuance and extension of the "free zone":—

Another mistake which the orator to whom I refer incurred, is the assertion that the Government of the United States solicited, by the urgency of the usurpers Miramon and Maximilian, the abolition of the free zone. Continuing his design of making Congress believe that the opinion of the Executive opposed the free zone because of his condescension to the Cabinet of Washington, he makes the conduct of those pretended governments to appear as if it were the conduct of the present administration. I doubt whether this Deputy believes what he has told us, and if he should believe it he thus manifests with how much readiness he gives assent to the most unfounded and most improbable rumors, and with what frankness he pretends to make a communication of his mistakes to this Congress. The Government of the United States could not solicit from Miramon or Maximilian either the suppression of the free zone or anything else, for the simple reason that it never had relations with them. It is true that Mr. Forsyth, Minister of the United States to Mexico in 1857, recognized Felix Zuloaga as President of the Mexican republic; but it is also true that he did so without instructions from his Government, and that soon afterwards he had to suspend his relations with said administration of Mr. Felix Zuloaga before Miguel Miramon usurped the power. After that the Government of the United States recognized the constitutional President of the republic, then established in Vera Cruz, and maintained relations with it until the end of the war of reform. All the world knows—and it is surprising to find that there may still be those who are ignorant—that the Government of the United States never recognized the intervention or the so called empire, or had relations of any kind with one or the other. It is not comprehended, then, how it may have manifested its wishes in respect to the free zone to the reactionary party or to the intervention.

Persons who may not be acquainted with the rules which regulate the conduct of the Cabinet in Washington can say that, in one or the other case, it manifested its wishes by means of confidential agents, but by this they will only show their absolute ignorance of the usages established by the Government of the United States. Moreover, even supposing that really there should have been some indication on the part of the Cabinet of Washington to those usurpers, the existence of the Free Zone might be explained by the simple reason that the reaction did not come into possession of the frontier, and it would be bad to legislate for territory which it never possessed; and, although the empire held Matamoras and sometimes all the frontier, its occupation of it was always precarious. Furthermore, neither one nor the other order of things had ever the necessary tranquillity to occupy itself with considering and accomplishing the changes and reforms which the public administration required; nor was it probable that they should intend to suppress the free zone, even should they not think it convenient, knowing that with the suppression of the free zone they might incur decided hostility from the towns which enjoyed that privilege, in circumstances under which they attempted to cause the wish of the whole nation to submit. Maximilian would probably have abolished the free zone a dozen times to secure interchange the recognition of the United States. Persons who may have known the interest which he had in the recognition will not doubt the correctness of this assertion.

Mr. Guzman, in favor of the extension of the "zone," thought proper to make long speeches, from which the following is an extract:—

I have said the Executive, because in his name the Minister of the Hacienda has addressed us; but I may be permitted to take exception to this, noting that the present President of the republic remains in power the same time that he upholds the law of the free zone; that by establishing the constitutional order that law has been ratified by the Congress of 1861, without any observations on the part of the Executive, and afterwards Mr. Juarez has been invested with extraordinary faculties at different periods of his administration when he could have abolished it, and I have only seen decrees which regulated it. The Hon. Mr. Iglesias is one of the Secretaries of Hacienda, who, in Mexico and Monterey, has issued more circulars and decrees, amplifying and modifying the law of the 17th of March, 1858. President Juarez has had during his administration diverse Ministers of Hacienda, and by none but the present have we seen him insulting anything contrary to the rights of those people. To vote in opposition to those interests is to vote against the national interests. And if my reasoning lacks force and my words facility and eloquence to demonstrate it, my appreciative colleague, Mr. Velasco, will read, before closing this discussion, the opinion of the committee of the American Senate, which commenced by recognizing the right which Mexico has to make its fiscal laws as suits its own interests. It closes with the observation that the continuance of the free zone in our territory is a grave damage to their expectations of the future, and says more in favor of what the committees advise in their project than all that our weak voice could sustain. I will mention, then, that when the Government did me the honor to name me, in company with Mr. Castaneda, to form the project of tariff which, with little change, is now being discussed, suggestions on the part of the Government of the United States were made to us which I ought not to reveal, in order that we should advise the suppression of the free zone, which, as has been seen, we have denied with the greatest energy. It is strange to me also, and to this I call the attention of the Assembly, that from the Secretary of Hacienda there has not been a single word of disapprobation for the contract of colonization of Lower California, called Luse, in which is asked, for the benefit of the colonists, the importation and consumption of merchandise free of all duty, in which there are conceded to the new immigrants benefits and rights more liberal than those conceded to our brothers on the northern frontier; and, notwithstanding his Lordship does not find obstacles for conceding to foreigners that which is denied to Mexicans. Is it because the former speak English and the latter the poor Spanish idiom? I do not know, I cannot explain, how to-day and among us are defended the interests of the United States in opposition to the interests of Mexico. It should not be understood by this that I entertain ill will towards that people which was our friend in the hour of misfortune. No, sir; I respect it, I admire it, and I wish it all prosperity, but never when prejudicial to our nationality. I have not proposed anything aggressive, but, strong in our right, we must not accept the friendly intervention after having driven out the armed intervention. I wish reciprocity of interests in our relations, and especially on our northern frontier; and as we suffered in silence what for twelve years they sustained in front of the Mexican border—the privileges of ports of deposit—so they may to-day endure the continuance of the free zone; and if the rivalry continues we also will tolerate in our turn that they may establish free ports. The true sovereignty of the people would feel offended when we forget our duties. The United States are great and powerful, but they are also just. In this solemn moment, when the fortune of our brothers is to be decided, once more I ask Congress to permit me to speak, as it may be necessary to oppose in the position in which I have placed myself, and to reiterate that it may not listen to suggestions which are not founded on reason. I have demonstrated before that the Treasury is not affected by leaving the Free Zone on the frontier of Tamaulipas, and by extending its benefits to towns which are found in an analogous situation; the political considerations and those of national interest cannot be disregarded, because they are palpable; and not only, if some time I shall prove that the Treasury may lose $100,000, $200,000 or $300,000, I should say that the honor of Mexico is worth more than that money, and that its representatives will know how to defend it, by sustaining that which the committee now presents, by which it may favor it with its vote. Thus I ask and thus I expect it.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

General Prim's Account of the Negotiations.

General Prim spoke as follows on the 2d inst., in the Spanish Cortes, when formally presenting the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne. Having referred to the negotiations with Prince Leopold, he said:—

"We found ourselves once again without a candidate. In the early period of this sanguinary war, which even yet unfortunately continues, the Government could not and ought not to have renewed efforts with any of the Princes of Europe, for all the European nations were full of anxiety and of natural preoccupation as to what might happen to each of them. But when this early period had passed, and we saw the struggle of arms localized, the Government, desirous, with all the Monarchical Deputies, to be able to present to the Cortes the day they recommenced their labors a candidate for the throne of Spain, consecrated their energies to seek one. Days, weeks, and months passed with astonishing rapidity. The first time the Government directed themselves to the House of Savoy, as the Deputies already know, they did not meet with the result to which they aspired, for the Duke of Aosta did not think it proper to accept the offer they then made, an offer always conditional, as the Deputies may suppose, for the Government had no absolute authority to offer the Crown, and therefore their efforts have always had for base and principle the supposition that the Constituent Cortes would consent to nominate him. But though the noble Duke of Aosta did not think it proper to accept the offer made to him, his negative was so friendly, so delicate, and made in terms so worthy and so honorable for Spain, and the motives on which he founded it were of such a nature that I believed the door, on being closed, admitted of our being able to return to knock at the proper season at it again. The Council of Ministers debated whether it was proper or not to direct themselves once more to the House of Sovoy, and, after mature reflection, they believed they ought to try and open a fresh negotiation.

"By the accord of my companions I had the honor to present this thought to the consideration of his Highness the Regent. His Highness approved it, and gave me his orders. In consequence, from that moment, and, as I said, authorized by his Highness and the Government, I gave the opportune instructions to the Minister of Spain in Florence. It was necessary for the negotiations to be carried on rapidly, for, as I have before said, the days, weeks, and months passed quickly, and the 31st of October was approaching. The negotiation was conducted, gentlemen, almost all by telegraph. From the first day and first moment I met great benevolence in the noble King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, who from the very beginning always demonstrated himself favorable and disposed to do all that in him lay for the definitive constitution of our country. Not less benevolent was our reception from the noble Duke of Aosta. But I need not trouble you by relating minutely, and step by step, the negotiations, for they will be found in the documents which to-morrow I shall have the honor to lay on the table. It falls to me now to manifest the satisfaction of the Government and the Regent, who all equally desire to terminate the interregnum, which so pitifully wounds the general interests of our country, which keeps in suspense all progress, and which prevents the development of industry and the transaction of business, through the anxiety and uncertainty in which everybody lives without knowing what may be the fate of to-morrow.

"There has, at last, arrived the moment of ending this interregnum and ceasing the clamor we have heard so long. I am the more rejoiced at this because it has so often been said, perhaps without intention, that I have been the chief obstacle to the termination of the interregnum. The reality has been the exact contrary. The sorrows I have passed through I shall not enlarge upon now, nor the efforts I have made to fill the throne. When all the negotiations I have pursued are published, and when the full details are known, I have the conviction the Cortes and the country will do me full justice. I conclude, gentlemen, for I have no necessity to add more, by making a call on the patriotism (the Republican gentlemen must not be alarmed if I only call on the patriotism of the Monarchical Deputies, for it would be useless to call on theirs) of the Monarchical part of the Chamber, that they may be pleased to accept, not the candidate of the Government, for the Government ought not to have any candidate for the throne of Spain, but the candidate who merits the sympathies of the majority, as the Chamber alone—the Sovereign Assembly—is that which has to elect the King. The Deputies know with whom the Government has carried on the negotiations. Last night, in another place, I named him. I believe I have also named him just now, but I desire, and so do all my companions, to have it well understood this is a question purely constituent, and therefore to the Government, always respectful to the sovereignty of the Cortes, it is not permitted to say, 'This is our candidate.' But I ask, and here again I call on the patriotism of the Monarchical Deputies, that they will keep in view that if they divide their suffrages it will be a bad beginning for the creation of a new dynasty. All of you know which is the candidate who ought to count on the sympathies of the greatest number of the Deputies. Let us, therefore, all place ourselves by the side of this candidate, name him king, and end the interregnum. Then we shall be able to say, 'We have a King good for the country, and good for liberty.'"

This speech was followed by a brilliant one from Castelar, who moved a vote of censure on the Government for their external and internal policy. He chiefly attacked General Prim and the House of Savoy. After replies from Prim and Moret, to the latter of whom, as being the most eloquent of the Cabinet, Prim had delegated the task of answering, the great Republican orator, the President fixed the 16th inst. for the voting. Clamor arose against this from the Unionists, Carlists, and Republicans, who protested against this closing of the debate, and the President had to put it to the Chamber, which decided in the way the President wished by 101 to 55.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Financial Circular

Question of Southern Exchange.

Senator Cameron's Opinion.

Evacuation Day in New York.

Weston's Walk a Failure.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron on the Situation in Georgia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senator Cameron arrived this morning from Georgia. He gives a very hopeful account of the political prospect there and says the Republicans will carry the State. Governor Bullock is also here.

Exchanges on the South.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—It has come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department that certain parties were availing themselves of the privileges of Circular No. 1 of obtaining exchanges on the South, by depositing old notes in New York, and having new ones sent to their correspondents in the South.

A new edition of the circular has been issued, with amended regulations, stating that the defendant having now on hand a supply of United States notes, series of 1869, sufficient for the purpose, is desirous of issuing them in lieu of United States legal tender notes of former issues remaining in circulation, all of which, whatever their condition, it is desired to retire therefor when returns are made in new notes of the series of 1869.

They are to be forwarded only to the parties from whom the old notes have been received. Hereafter new notes will not be forwarded from the Treasurer's office in return for certificates of deposit issued by Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, as provided in circulars No. 81,869, and No. 11,870, and new notes will not be forwarded in return for bankers' drafts, as provided in circular No. 1, 1870.

New fractional currency will be forwarded by express from the Treasurer's office, under Government contract with Adams Express Company, to any point within the territory covered by that contract, at the expense of the department, on certain terms.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Ship Ashore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.—The ship Persia, of Bath, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals on Thursday morning. The cargo is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A strong southeast wind blowing this morning encourages the hope that the vessel will be gotten off. A United States revenue cutter and two steamtugs have gone to her relief. The captain says that the vessel is so strained that, even if she gets off the shoals, she cannot proceed on her voyage, but will have to put into some port for repairs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Evacuation Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Evacuation day was celebrated by a parade of the veterans of 1812, and by the 5th, 6th, and 71st regiments, the latter passing in review at the City Hall.

The 6th Regiment wore for the first time the new uniform, similar to that of the Prussian army, and their appearance created quite a stir among the Teutonic population on the east side.

Weston is Still Walking

at the Empire Rink, but without the slightest prospect of completing his task.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cotton easier; sales of 1500 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour dull; sales of 10,500 barrels State at $4·90@6·25; Ohio at $5·50@6·30; Western at $4·90@6·60; Southern at $5·90@8·25. Wheat steady; sales of 45,000 bushels new spring at $1·38@1·35; winter red and amber Western at $1·41@1·42; white Michigan at $1·48. Corn easier; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 87@88c.; old at 90@91c. Oats quiet; sales of 30,000 bushels Ohio at 63@64c.; Western at 62½@63c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; new mess, $22@25·00; old, $23@23·25; prime, $20@21·50. Lard inactive. Whisky firm at 88c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 16c.; low middling, 15½c. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·75@1·85; good to prime, $1·40@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·70; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·15@1·24; Ohio and Indiana, $1·30@1·33. Corn active and firm; white, 80@82c.; yellow, 83c. Oats firmer at 51@53c. Rye quiet at 70@85c. Mess Pork in good demand; new, $24·50; old, $26. Bacon in fair demand and stock scarce; clear sides, 18¾c.; shoulders and rib sides, no sales; hams, 21@24c. Lard quiet at 15¾@15½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

OBITUARY.

Commodore John C. Carter, United States Navy.

This distinguished naval officer died in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, of disease of the heart, his decease being accelerated by the fatigue of a journey, under orders, across the continent from San Francisco, where he had been stationed for the past four years. Commodore Carter was born in Virginia, during the early part of the century, and was appointed to the naval service from Kentucky in 1825. He served on the sloop Lexington in 1827, the frigate Delaware, of the Mediterranean Squadron, in 1829-30, and in 1831 was promoted to passed midshipman. For the next twenty-two years he served on the frigate Macedonian, in the West Indies; the receiving-ship New York, the steamer Mississippi, of the Home Squadron; the frigate Raritan and the Massachusetts, both of the Pacific Squadron, besides performing land duty in New York and elsewhere. On the 7th of February, 1837, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and on September 14, 1855, was promoted to the rank of commander. During the Rebellion he remained faithful to the Union, and for the greater part of the time commanded the steamer Michigan on the lakes, being then a commodore, with commission bearing date of July 16, 1862. After the war he was placed in command of the receiving ship Vermont, and was subsequently assigned to duty as a lighthouse inspector. During his forty-five years of service to the country, Commodore Carter proved himself an able, energetic, and patriotic officer. His funeral will take place tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 sh Read R...ls.	51	100 sh Leh N....b60.	33¾
100 do	50·94	100 sh Leh V R.b30.	59¼
500 do.....b60.	51	165 sh McClintock..	¾
100 do.....2d	50·94		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s New.	102¾	24 sh Penna RR...	59¼
$600 do.....	102¾	4 do.....	59¾
$1000 Pa 6s 2 m.	85 99	2 sh Far & M Bk.	121
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1..	89¾	10 sh N Cent R....	39¾
$1500 Pa 6s, 3d se..	107	40 do.....	39¾
10 sh Leh V R.b5.	59¼	100 sh Cata Prf.b60.	39¾
20 do.....	59¼	8 sh Minehill...ls.	
10 do.....c.	59¼	s5wn....	51¾
67 do.....s5.	59¾		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Evening Cable Despatches.

Fighting at Orleans.

A Great Battle in Progress.

SOUTH AMERICAN ADVICES.

Siege of Montevideo.

The English Crisis.

FROM EUROPE.

The Crisis in England.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 P. M.—The feeling in financial circles at this hour may be fairly called panicky. Consols and other securities at the close of business were generally lower, and while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire business community. There is no doubt that the Russian Government is very firm in her demands relative to the provisions of the Paris treaty.

Firmness of the Austrian Government.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy at the peaceful tenor of the "Red Book," which has just made its appearance. They all applaud the firmness of the Austrian Government on the Eastern question.

Fighting at Orleans.

TOURS, Nov. 25.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday in the direction of Athernay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received. The Prussians are reported to be near Vendome. Bourbaki has written a note to the Government officials declining the command of the 18th Corps.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Versailles via Berlin, received to-day, says the forts about Paris have been entirely silent for the past three days. The weather continues bad for military operations.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25.—The

Pope's Encyclical,

which was recently printed at Geneva, has been posted in prominent places in Rome. One of the journals of the latter city, which reprinted the document, was promptly seized by the Italian authorities.

South American Advices.

LISBON, Nov. 15.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day, bringing dates from that city to the 6th inst. The news is generally unimportant. Pelotes, who had been tendered the War portfolio of Brazil, had refused. The Rebels in the Argentine Republic were apparently gaining ground.

Siege of Montevideo.

The siege of the city of Montevideo by revolutionists was imminent.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25.

The Italian Artillery

is to be increased at once. A son has just been born to the Duchess of Aosta.

Commercial Failure in London.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Robert Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped. Much distress has resulted from this failure.

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The 8th Infantry will not be sent to Georgia, but will remain at David's Island until spring. General Halleck, however, has been ordered to make such disposition of the troops now in that State as may be necessary to preserve the peace at the approaching elections. The Governor of Georgia, who is now here, has no knowledge of any additional troops having been ordered to Georgia, and is of opinion that the State authorities will not need them.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, excepting Mr. Creswell, who is absent from the city.

Presidential Nominations.

The President has appointed James Jourdan Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, and Henry Houlen Consul at Guatemala.

Exchange of Greenbacks.

The agents of the Treasury Department, who recently took three millions of greenbacks to San Francisco to be exchanged for a similar amount of old ones, will return with the latter, which will be cancelled before leaving that city

FROM CHINA.

The News is Pacific.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Later advices have been received from China. The news is more pacific. The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Teintsin massacre had had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, towards whom the natives had daily grown more insolvent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORE

NEW BOOKS

For Young People.

MISSIONARY ANECDOTES; First Series. 12 Illustrations.—Different scenes can be referred to, at once, by the aid of an index. 16mo, cloth, 80 cents.

THE DRIFTING BOAT; or Joe Fenton's Revenge. 18mo. A graphically written story